HOMOEOPATHIC ENVOY

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend. At the expiration of the year the journal will be stopped unless the one receiving it sends amount necessary for renewal to the publisher.

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FULLER details of the experiments of Professors Pettenkoffer and Emmrich, of Munich, Germany, have come to hand. Through Dr. Gaffky, of Hamburg, they secured a supply of the so-called cholera germs "comma bacilli." Then, writes an European correspondent, "At one dose Von Pettenkoffer swallowed several millards of comma bacilli." Professor Emmerich did the same a few days later. "For more than a week each of these Professors had in his intestines millions, countless millions, of the true cholera germs, the lineal descendants of the comma bacilli *taken from the intestines of persons who had died of the cholera* in Hamburg, and yet they did not suffer in any way from cholera." A slight diarrhœa was the only evidence of the presence of these dreaded "comma bacilli."

So, while North and South America were in a state of hysterical panic through fear of the "comma bacilli," and while learned physicians were kept busy explaining to the frightened public the fearful results that would flow from the presence of these "germs," two German Professors were walking about attending to their duties with "countless millions" of these "germs" in their bodies. What the scientific mind will say of this complete refutation of its pet theory remains to be seen. To the unscientific mind it looks as if the "germ" will have to join the "Lymph" in that limbo to which, sooner or later, all the theories of Scientific Medicines are relegated.

Von Pettenkoffer was led to make this experiment by his belief that unless the local conditions and personal predisposition are present the "comma bacilla" are absolutely innocuous. There was a great fair held at Munich last summer, and hundreds of people from Hamburg and other parts of the Empire visited it, yet not one single case of cholera occurred. This fact led him to put his belief, or theory, to the test. With all due respect to the grim old hero, we think that, given the local condition, and the personal predisposition, the disease will appear and produce the germs, or, in other words, the disease produces the "comma bacilli," and not the "comma bacilli" the disease.

THIS may be a cold cruel world, as people suffering from an attack of indigestion, or a liver out of order, sometimes think and say, but, for all that, whenever a cause commends itself to the people there is never a lack of money to support it. Homœopathy has never lacked support, because it is one of the most beneficient movements in the interest of true humanity. While money will support its colleges and hospitals, money alone will never change a man's belief. Nothing will do that but to convince him, to appeal to his reason. It is for this purpose that the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY is published. The paper seems to be doing good work in its field, and while that field is steadily enlarging it may easily and rapidly be doubled and trebled. In the furtherance of this the publisher has determined to offer the paper at rates that will be within the means of all to circulate it among their friends, or those who they may think are open to conviction of "the better way." Single subscriptions are 25 cents a year.

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may be made up of names in any part of the United States or Canada. To foreign countries 12 cents per name must be added to the prices quoted above. This is an opportunity to spend a dollar or two in "good works." If you can induce any one to adopt Homœopathic treatment you have done a good work for that individual and his, or her posterity.

THE *Medical News* very properly commends Dr. W. B. Clarke for his good work in exposing advertised medicines, even though he "is a sincere Homœopathist." It goes on to say: "If Homœopathy would but take up such work, or indeed any work but the worship of the fetich and the most bigoted hatred of 'bigoted Allopathy' it would stand a much better chance of 'downing' the enemy." In this the *News* admits, though it thereby contradicts some of its former assertions, that Homoeopaths are sincere. The accusation that Homœopaths are animated by a "bigoted hatred" of the Allopaths is simply untrue.

After the *News* was laid aside a copy of the *Denver Medical Times* was opened. Some Allopathic M. D. out there has been puffing himself in the papers, and the *Times* lets itself out as follows: "Such crooked and roundabout methods of advertising one's standing in the profession are incomparably worse than open quakery, which pays as it goes for the space it occupies in the secular newspaper and makes no pretense of professional honor and dignity. For a Homœopath or an Eclectic, whose specialty is business tact in advertising with a trade-mark, such public flaunting and strutting are quite befitting, but to the regular practitioner who indulges in this unseemly and unprofessional indirect advertising we must cry, 'Shame upon you!'"

Really, you Allopathic editors ought to meet in convention and decide upon a consistent attitude towards Homœopathy. Either take the position that the Homœopaths are a set of "bigoted and deluded fetich worshipers," but sincere in their folly, or that they are a pack of "self-seeking and advertising quacks." The one accusation, you see, neutralizes the other, and when they are brought into juxtaposition you are placed in a ridiculous position, unbecoming for gentlemen who claim to be scientific. Your conflicting diagnoses of Homœopathy will make the public in time lose faith in your perspicacity. They may even come to suspect that it is "bigoted hatred" on your part. Get together and come to an agreement.

ON the subject of Homœopathy the regular Allopath seems to be daft. He denies facts, shuts his eyes to figures, contradicts himself frequently, and altogether cuts a queer figure. The comparative statistics of death rates in the treatment of cholera by Homœopathy and Allopathy that have been published recently, and so freely, are so bitter to them, that one of their number, a Dr. Remondino, of San Diego, Cal., is moved to ask why the Homœopaths do not come forward now and "smite the cholera germ, hip and thigh" at Hamburg and elsewhere.

There are two reasons, oh, most sarcastic and Allopathic Medicus, why they do not. One is that the "smiting" of germs is about as efficacious in the cure of cholera as a bounty on their scalps would be. Homœopaths go *back* of the "germs," remove their cause, and hence cure the patient. The second reason is that you will not permit them. At Antwerp, a not distant neighbor of Hamburg, when the Town Council sanctioned the opening of a Homœopathic dispensary for the poor, you went on a "strike." It was very funny, to lookers-on, to see a learned body of "scientific" doctors on a "strike." You ask why the Homœopaths do not come forward and save the thousands of victims of this plague? Behold the answer is: You Allopaths will not permit them. Stand aside, or learn and apply the truth, and cholera will soon lose its terrors.

As to the work of Homœopaths at Hamburg, the editor of the *Clinical Reporter* says that private advices indicate that the Homœopathic physicians there are "saving ten patients, where the 'scientific' physicians permit one to get well."

SOME time ago mention was made of the fact, in the ENVOY, that the Council of Antwerp had decided to permit the poor to have Homœopathic treatment when they desired it, and that in consequence the Allopaths had ordered a "strike" by forbidding any of their members from applying for places at the disposal of the city's Board of Charities. Two young Allopaths, however, disregarded the "strike" and applied for positions. Thereat the Allopathic Society waxed furious, and gave the two recalcitrant ones a severe public reprimand. The two then sued for damages and recovered three hundred francs, and a court decree compelling the Allopathic Society to advertise the judgment in any journal the two should select. It is pathetic to see the poor blinded, but honest, Allopaths fighting the resistless advance of the recognition of a law of nature,

Homœopathy. Why not study it rather than fight it? If Homœopathy had been an ephemeral fad it would have been forgotten a lifetime ago. But it has grown to great proportions in the face of bitter opposition from medical organizations, of unjust laws, of ridicule—though this latter is always clumsy—and misrepresentation. Study it, gentlemen, and your patients will bless you.

MICROBES play no part in Homœopathy, but Homœopathy plays the deuce with the microbes, for it removes the diseased condition which renders their presence possible, and thereby exterminates them. In this sense Homœopathy is the great and only germicide and microbe killer. Don't try to exterminate mosquitoes by slapping them, but drain the marsh and they will disappear.

SOME odd numbers of Vols. I. and II. of the ENVOY remain. These will be mailed free to anyone sending stamps for postage. Five cents will about pay for ten copies.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is a little suspicious of the "enlightenment" of this great nineteenth century of which so much brag is made. He thinks that no century has cherished more delusions. "Consider," he says, "the quantity of proprietory medicines taken in this country, some of them harmless, some of them good in some cases, some of them injurious, but generally taken without advice and in absolute ignorance of the nature of the disease, or the specific action of the remedy. The drug shops are full of them, especially in country towns; and in the far West and on the Pacific coast I have been astonished at the quantity and variety displayed. They are found in almost every house, the country is literally dosed to death with these manufactured nostrums and panaceas—that is the most popular medicine which can be used for the greatest number of internal and external diseases and injuries—many newspapers are half supported in advertising them, and millions of dollars are invested in this popular industry."

But, vanity of vanities! even the preacher cherishes a delusion. This delusion is that the "regular educated professors of the medical art" have souls above the proprietory medicine. Has he never heard of the coal-tar products? or dipped into the advertising pages of—well, say, the *Medical Record* or the *Medical News*? These journals, put here merely as types, exact fat prices for their advertising pages (over $600.00 a year per page), and get it from proprietory medicine men. The public doesn't read them so who makes it profitable for the advertisers? The doctor and the patient are about on a par concerning their knowledge of these medicines, or they can be by reading the label on the bottle, and the patient is fast learning this.

The truth is that, outside of the law-governed and orderly realms of Homœopathy, the patient is as apt to hit upon the right remedy—the one that doesn't kill him—when he prescribes for himself as when he employs a doctor to do it for him.

THE Homœopaths ask for permission to erect an emergency hospital in the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. The Allopathic Medical Director opposes their request. The fact that a very large proportion of the visitors will be Homœopaths does not move the gentleman clothed with a little brief authority. *He* doesn't believe in Homœopathy, and will exert his official power to prevent any one receiving its ministrations. He does not know, and apparently does not care, that his action is fundamentally unjust and unlawful. In so far as lies in his power he would deprive a large proportion of the people of their liberty. That is the position the Allopathic School of Medicine, as a whole, occupies to-day. It is a position that is un-American, unliberal and unjust.

THE ENVOY does not care how strong a man's belief is in politics, religion, medicine or anything else, so long as he is willing to respect the liberty of others. The Allopath is welcome to believe that Homœopathy is Abaddon itself, if he will respect the basic law of personal liberty. But this nine out of ten of him will not do. Hence the "irrepressible conflict." The Allopath, claiming the earth and the right to strangle all who oppose him, and the Homœopath claiming Medical Truth and the right to personal liberty. Genial optimists think the day will come when the two schools will commingle, and peace and good will reign. This can never be. Homœopaths may give up their belief and be absorbed by the Allopaths; or, on the other hand, Allopaths may become clothed in their right minds and accept the great Law. Without one of these two processes there cannot be harmony. The bed rocks of the two schools are in opposition.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE *VERSUS* ALLOPATHIC KNIFE.

BY JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D.

On the fourth of July last, I was consulted by Mr. ——, aged 31, holding a responsible position in a London house of business, naturally of excellent physique, but at the time looking anything but well or happy. He gave the following history. Eighteen months before, he had had influenza badly. His eyes were affected, especially the right, and for a day or two he was blind. He became well enough to return to work, but his eyes had never got right, and he had never been anything like so well as he used to be formerly. Before the influenza he had never known what illness was.

In January of this year, after a week of unusual physical exertion, though without any definite strain that he is aware of, he noticed in the left groin a little painless lump, which gradually increased. This he showed to his usual medical attendant, who painted it with iodine, gradually increasing the strength of the paint until the patient rebelled on account of the pain it gave him. This treatment continued for a month. As things were getting worse, he was persuaded to consult an eminent surgeon connected with one of the metropolitan medical schools, who advised operation. Arrangements were made, and under ether the swelling was opened, the incision being made parallel with Ponpart's ligament—for some inscrutable reason—and pus evacuated. This was in February. There followed a long, painful and tedious convalescence. A gaping wound was left, and complete healing never took place up to the time I saw him.

Just prior to his coming to me he had been in the hands of an Allopathic medical man, who, after diligently probing the wound in various directions for three weeks, finally informed the patient that there was no chance of its healing until it had been laid open again under an anesthetic. The patient's previous experience of an operation did not encourage him to face another, and before consenting, he resolved to try another system of treatment altogether, especially as he had been urged by friends to do so.

When he came to me, I found the following local condition. There were two linear scars in the left groin, parallel to Ponpart's ligament, with several fistulous openings discharging slightly. I told him that in my opinion it would be a piece of cruelty to operate; that no good could be done by it, but that it would have the result of making an invalid of him, and laying him aside for some time.

The fistulous openings in themselves presented tolerably clear indications for one medicine, *Silica*. The constitutional symptoms were meagre, but a tendency to moist feet, and a preference for hot weather, and sensitiveness to chills, supported this selection.

I told him to take reasonable care of himself, especially to avoid colds and anything like overexertion, and to be careful about his diet. He was to use no lotion or antiseptic, or any application except what was required for cleanliness, to the wound; and as a medicine I ordered him one tablet of *Silica* 30, three times a day. He was to return and report himself to me in a month.

This he did. In fourteen days from the time he came to me all discharge had ceased. The wound had healed perfectly, and he was himself in better health than he had been any time since the attack of influenza the year before. In addition to this, his mind was relieved of the haunting nightmare of a second operation.

There still remained the eye trouble, which had lasted ever since the influenza attack. After ten minutes reading he was obliged to desist from intense pain at the back of both eyes, with pain at the back of the head. For this I gave him *Conium* 30 and a lotion of *Ruta*. I have seen him

to-day, but not professionally, and he tells me that the eyes soon became quite well, and he has remained perfectly well in other respects ever since.—*Homæopathic World.*

30 Clarges street, London, England, Nov. 15.

MAN is compelled, by lack of time and inability to obtain the original records, to take a great many things in this world on faith, and that faith is, often, about the only thing that upholds the thing it accepts. Few physicians, and relatively fewer lay people, have read the works on which the world-wide practice of vaccination is based. Both physician and layman who accept vaccination do so on the faith that it "prevents smallpox." Asked to give the rational grounds for their faith, they can give none. It is blind faith. The fact that thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers in the French and German armies, during the last war between those countries, every one of whom had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, were stricken down with small-pox, does not shake that faith one iota. The fact that many horrible diseases are directly traced to vaccination, such as leprosy, syphilis, scrofula, cancer, elephantiasis, consumption and others of the class, does not shake the belief of the mass of humanity in the practice. The act of putting the "matter" from a running sore into the blood does not disgust the public, and it submits to have its blood poisoned in the same way it once did to having its blood drained away by the lancet, and its bones and teeth rotted by mercury. Surely a practice that can be arraigned as vaccination is, and which, if what is said against it is true, is of such vital importance to every human being, deserves a little study. We ask those who desire to look into the matter, with a view to having their faith either destroyed or confirmed, to read Winterburn's *Value of Vaccination.* You can get it for 75 cents. It is a very calm and dispassionate review of the history and statistics of the practice, and is a book that no one will ever regret reading. (Any Homœopathic pharmacy can supply you with it.)

THERAPEUTIC AND OTHER HINTS.

When the skin is raw, cracked open and bleeding, from the effects of exposure, there is nothing more healing and soothing than *Calendula cerate* (salve). The base of this preparation, petrolatum, is in itself very softening and soothing to the skin, while there is nothing in this wide world that is more healing to the skin than simple, old-fashioned, *Calendula.* When the trouble results from *disease* internal medication must be looked to for a cure.

Don't forget pure unfermented grape juice at this season of the year in the treatment of the sick. It is very refreshing, especially so in fevers and all slow wasting diseases, and its effects are always beneficial. One point that tells in its favor is the fact that the sick, almost without exception, *relish* it, thus demonstrating that it supplies a lacking and needed element to the diseased body. Get the pure juice of your Homœopathic pharmacist, and not the stuff preserved with chemicals. The former is absolutely the pure, unadulterated and unfermented juice of the grape preserved by the sterilization process.

Mr. Zimmerman's Barley Oat Food as a diet for babies has made a place for itself in the world but his other foods, the No. 4 and No. 5, as he calls them, are not so well known, perhaps, as they deserve to be. They contain no drugs of any sort, yet are designed to cure two very bad forms of disease, namely, chronic constipation and debility, and dyspepsia. The No. 4 food is for dyspeptics, and the No. 5 for constipation. Anyone who habitually suffers from these complaints might find great benefit from the use of these foods. Quite a number of people have found relief and even permanent cure from their use. They can, of course, be used in connection with medicine if desired.

A correspondent wants to know "a Homœopathic cure for corns, bunions and perspiring feet." *Antimonium crudum* is said to cure "large horny places on the soles of the feet," but whether it would cure corns is a question. Loose shoes is, perhaps, the best cure, at the same time keeping the corn pared down. As for bunions, Raue in his *Special Pathology and Therapeutic Hints*, says: "What bursitis is to the knee, bunion is to the metatarsal joint of the great toe, an inflammation of the bursæ situated in this joint, in consequence of undue pressure of shoes or boots. *Arnica* often relieves the acute symptoms and *Calcarea carb.* frequently cures chronic cases." As for sweaty feet, quoting Dr. John H. Clarke, (*Dictionary of Domestic Medicines*): "Never try to suppress the trouble by external means for if you succeed something worse will follow. Begin treatment with a few doses of *Sulphur*, taken two or three days apart. This alone may cure. If not, then give *Silicea*, if the perspiration is fetid, *Petroleum* if there is tenderness of the feet, or *Calcarea* where the perspiration is cold and clammy.

A tincture made from the Saw Palmetto berries, of Florida, *Sabal serrulata*, is doing excellent work in that hitherto incurable disease, enlarged prostate in elderly men. The dose is five or ten drops of the pure tincture once a day. Under this treatment, according to reports, the necessity of catheters is soon obviated.

Taking his cue from the reported cures of the very worst cases of asthma in human beings by *Blatta orientalis*, Dr. Simmons, a veterinarian, looked about for a horse badly afflicted with the "heaves" to experiment on. He soon found an old stager with "old-fashioned bellow's heaves," gave him the remedy every day, and inside of a week the animal was markedly better and finally was cured, and thus restored to the society of respectable equines, and is now earning his hay in a livery stable. There is money in veterinary Homœopathy.

Apocynum cannabinum is a remedy which should be borne more frequently in mind in cases of persistently slow pulse (50 to 60), in acute affections of men much addicted to smoking.—*J. E. Winans, M. D.*

Lycopodium is frequently called for in tobacco chewers. Ulcers in mouth and on tongue. Slight light gray coating of tongue.—*Cal. Homœopath.*

"*Stannum*:" says the *California Homœopath*, is indicated in "great accumulation of mucus, scraping cough, producing soreness in chest and trachea, chest weak, chest feels empty, hoarseness."

A blind horse could not feed on account of inability to close its jaw, because of a swelling of the upper part of the throat. A few doses of *Belladonna* soon remedied the matter.

Another horse had sore eyes for several weeks; they looked whitish and watered copiously. Two doses of *Euphrasia* reduced the condition.—*Dr. J. H. Behlert.*

I had a very bad case of urticaria which resisted the usual remedies as *Apis*, *Urtic. ur.*, etc., and I gave her (a girl twelve years old), four powders of about four grains each of *Skookum chuck* 3x trit. instructing her to take one powder in one-half glass water, one teaspoonful every two hours, and she returned in a week free from any urticaria. I gave her four powders more, and no appearance of urticaria since. Besides curing the urticaria the patient's health is in every way improving. I write this, thinking you might desire to know of its value in urticaria, as well as eczema.—*D. DeForest Cole, M. D., in Homœopathic Recorder.*

"Blue milk" in cows, *i. e.*, milk that is abnormally blue, or develops blue spots after standing, is cured by *Pulsatilla* night and morning.

The late Dr. Hirsch, of Prague, found in *Nitric acid* the best relief for the intense pains of paronchia, whitlow or felon. He would paint the diseased parts with fuming *Nitric acid*, which always relieved the pain, and administer *Silicea*, *Calcarea carb.*, or *Sulph.* internally, as indicated. The acid was applied by means of a small stick, care being taken to keep it off the surrounding healthy tissue.

Carbuncle, with "black core" is generally rapidly cured by *Tarantula cub.*, 30. Dr. Combs, of Grass Valley, reports some very striking cures made with it.

Dr. Young, of Herisau, Switzerland, reports some remarkable cures of consumption by *Bacillinum* 100 or 200 potency. One dose a week is all that is allowed. Dr. Burnett's book *New Cure for Consumption*, gives full particulars of the new remedy.

ONCE upon a time the wise men of the kingdom set about discovering why so many of the habitations of men were destroyed by fire. In due course of time one of them announced that he had discovered the cause. He assembled the wise men in conclave, and told them that after patient research among the burnt dwellings he had been able to isolate and cultivate the germ of fire, and he had named it Spark. He had experimented with it and had always succeeded in developing a complete fire by means of the cultivated germ. He had found punk and tinder to be the best agents for cultivating and preserving the germs. Their vitality, he said, was greatly promoted by dryness, but water was a complete germicide for them.

By means of a pile of shavings he demonstrated to the assembled wise men how easily these germs develop into a very complete fire. With a little blowing he kindled a fire on the table before him that was a great success, and came near burning the habitation of the wise man, but he freely applied the germicide, and prevented the calamity, and thereby proved the worth of his discovery.

The exhibition was voted a complete success, and the wise man was accorded much honor for his discovery, mingled, however, with a little professional jealousy from his less successful brethren.

One ignorant and vulgar man asked the wise man how the original germ got into the building that had been burned. "Further investigation is necessary," replied the wise man, "before that question can be answered."

THERE'S a certain slant of light,
On winter afternoons,
That oppresses, like the weight
Of cathedral tunes.

When it comes, the landscape listens,
Shadows hold their breath;
When it goes, 't is like the distance
On the look of death.

—*Emily Dickinson.*

DR. LOUIS A. QUEEN, in a letter to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, from Berlin, from which we quote the following, illustrative of the sheer folly of official medicine men, says:

"It was, indeed, a very unsafe time for any one to be taken ill—no matter how light the nature of the complaint. One family of Americans, whom I have since met, arrived at one of the leading hotels one week after the outbreak at Hamburg. Two days after their arrival the mother of the two children, who, with her, constituted the family, not feeling as well as usual, and having a very slight attack of diarrhœa, concluded to call a physician. She knew no physician here and had no means of calling one, except by the portier of the hotel, to whom she had given instructions. In less than one hour the Board of Health was represented by a physician and a policeman. None of the family could speak German, and the attendant embarrassment, associated with the simple malady, evidently caused the authorities to suspect grave symptoms for in a very short time, against all protests, the mother was in an ambulance and driven to a hospital, where she was detained for a week, and the children left to the mercies of a foreign hotel.

"Another case illustrative of the impulsive, and probably inconsistent, methods adopted was that of a lady who received a package by post from Hamburg. The postman who delivered it at her residence also carried a note ordering that said package must at once be taken to the police department for inspection. Upon the arrival there of the lady and her little boy, who went with her, the parcel was considered suspicious and all were loaded into an ambulance and driven to a hospital. And while the lady and child were enduring a bath, after which they were put to bed, the package, with all their clothing, was undergoing a rigid fumigation. They were released the following day."

Dr. Queen says that these are but two specimen cases of thousands of others or a similar absurd nature. The State doctors had to do something to satisfy the public that it was being protected from the "comma bacillus," and in the meantime Pettenkoffer and Emmerich were drinking the aforesaid "germs" by the million without harm. Scientific medicine is so brilliantly bright that it blinds one.

A few doses of *Cuprum* in cholera times will do more towards protecting one from the disease than all the fumigation ever practiced.

A LITTLE pamphlet, "Our Meanest Crime," by Dr. John H. Clarke, of London, published by the Anti-Vivisection Society, 20 Victoria St., S. W., London, England, has been received. It is a heavy blow at the pretentious claims of scientific medicine of which we hear so much concerning what it is doing for the good of humanity and see so little of that good. Dr. Clarke's attack is directed at vivisection and pharmacology, *i. e.*, the science of studying drug action by means of vivisection. He asserts that not one fact, or principle, that is of the slightest benefit to mankind has resulted from the sickening sufferings inflicted by these vivisectors on their victims. On the contrary whenever they have made a discovery and attempted to apply it to human beings the result has been disastrous. Pasteur is one of the great ones among them and his "great discovery" is inoculation to prevent hydrophobia. One scientist recently asserted that Pasteur's discovery had saved 900 lives and another put the figures at 12,000, which discrepancy seems rather odd coming as it does from men who lay such great stress on scientific accuracy. Dr. Clarke pronounces these claims to be "absurd" and says that the statistics of France prove that hydrophobia has actually increased in the regions where Pasteur's inoculations are practiced; also, that it has introduced a new disease among the people—paralytic rabies—from which a number have died, while probably thousands have been ruined in health by the inoculation. If these scientists would study the action of drugs on their own persons they could do an immense amount of good if the results were applied in the light of the great law of Similia. But, as it is, they only inflict misery.

"PROPHECIES may fail, and speculation avail nothing, but this one thing, thank God! we know: while humanity inhabits the earth, while conditions which now surround it continue to exist, while 'pestilence walketh in darkness, or destruction wasteth at noonday,' *the law of cure*, THE ONE ONLY LAW OF CURE, shall endure unchanged and unchangeable, and shall take deeper root within, and firmer hold upon, the hearts of nations yet unborn. Disaster cannot overtake, catastrophe overwhelm, or oblivion engulf it. Even now in its infancy it gives promise of power. If its friends are faithful, they will find it true. If its representatives are conscientious and careful, it will not disappoint them."—*Dr. T. H. Hudson, in Keynote of Homœopathy.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

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IF the everyday citizen is asked to define the word "quack" the chances are that he will reply, in effect, "Why a quack is—a quack." This definition is quite as good as that given by the average dictionary, which informs the inquirer that a quack is "a charlatan." Turning to that word the student is blandly informed that a charlatan is a "quack." Inasmuch as the Allopaths in several states are vigorously demanding that power be given them to protect the public from quacks, it behooves all public-minded men to learn what the obnoxious quack is. If we go to the gentlemen who desire power at the hands of the legislators and study their literature, it will soon dawn, even on the obtuse, that in their minds the head-centre of quackery is Homœopathy, and, consequently, the chief quacks are Homœopaths. Search a little for the basis of this belief, and it resolves into "Because we say so," an answer not altogether satisfactory to men who think. As all dictionaries refer us to "charlatan" in defining the word "quack," it becomes necessary to go to the root of that word to find the definition of the species from whose practices the Allopaths are seeking to protect the public. Taking this means of "solving the problem" we run at once against the Latin word, *ciarlare*, which translated is "to talk much," or colloquially, "one who talks too much."

IF the Allopaths could, by means of their "medical bill," protect long-suffering humanity from those who talk too much, they would be regarded as benefactors of mankind. Think of what a vast field their "board" would have in which to work! But it is evident at once that this is not what they want, for a bill of this sort sternly enforced as a law, would prove to be something that would work havoc in all classes of society, and might even whack some of the very men who are promoting the "bill."

BUT the dictionaries give, as an after-thought, the additional definition a "medical pretender." Ah, now we are getting down to the scent. They desire to professionally annihilate all medical pretenders. But now, to pursue the Socratic course of arriving at pure truth we must ascertain what is the meaning of the word "pretender." "A pretender," saith honest Webster, "is one who pretends." Hying to that word, we learn that, in effect, a pretender is one who offers something untrue; one who feigns to do something that he cannot do. So we may finally assume that a "quack" is one who feigns to benefit the sick by his drugs, but does not.

NOW the quack question is narrowing down to a point where it is getting interesting, for it is quite possible that a man might be able to answer every question a sapient Board of Medical Examiners might put to him, might even in a competitive examination rout all the members of the Board itself, and yet be a most dangerous quack. Did not Prof. Barker, of the New York Medical College, say that "The drugs that are administered for the cure of scarlet fever kill far more patients than the disease itself?" Yet, in all probability, the men who prescribed these drugs, more deadly than the disease, would pass an Examining Board with flying colors; might—it is within the limits of possibility—be on the Board itself! And Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, "We have multiplied diseases and increased their mortality." Yet "we," of to-day, desire to protect the public from "quacks!"

AMONG the stalwart and front-rank fighters for medical power is *The Medical News*, of Philadel-

phia; yet not two moons have passed since that journal scornfully declared that it was an insult to intelligence to assert that cholera can be cured "by any means." After thoroughly digesting this statement the "earnest seeker after truth" perhaps will feel like asking: "Since you gentlemen frankly admit that, with your present combined knowledge, you cannot cure disease, upon what ground do you base your claim for power to protect the public from quacks?" Could the quacks do worse?

Gentlemen of the legislature, it is a very nice question, that is wrapped in these medical bills, and you will be wise if you make haste very very slowly. You might even let the matter rest over from session till session until the Allopaths, who constitute the majority of the medical profession, have found some means of curing the sick.

Hahnemann, whom these gentlemen have time and again denominated the veriest quack, opens his great *Organon* with the following paragraph:

"The physician's highest and *only* calling is to restore health to the sick, which is called Healing."

This is the idea sick people and their friends have when they call in a doctor. However, Hahnemann lived before the dawn of "scientific medicine" and the microbe. But, for all that, we believe he was right. The facts prove he was right. The Allopaths will never be in a position to properly protect the public and to fulfill the physician's highest and only calling, until they learn and practice medicine on the great therapeutic law of Homœopathy.

THE facts prove he was right. The ENVOY has published an overwhelming mass of statistics during the past three years, all pointing to the fact that life is safer under Homœopathic treatment than under any other. These figures are constantly accumulating, and they all tell the same story. Here are some from a paper lately read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings, N. Y., by Dr. Charles S. Hadley, of Brooklyn:

Block Island, twelve miles off the shores of Rhode Island, has been settled for 225 years, and for the past 50 years the population has remained about the same in numbers. Up to a certain period the medical treatment was solely Allopathic. Then a Homœopathic doctor moved out to the island, and in a short time the Allopath left the field to his rival and moved elsewhere. Dr. Hadley took the trouble to look over the records. The last ten years of the Allopath's administration showed 210 deaths. During the next ten years, when the people had Homœopathic treatment solely, the deaths were 98, a falling off of 112 deaths.

Dr. Hadley has been making some very exhaustive analyses of the returns to the Board of Health of Brooklyn, and finds some very curious results. He copied the records of 6,061 consecutive deaths reported in that city, covering a little over three months. Of these death certificates, 5,701 were signed by Allopaths and 360 by Homœopaths. The ratio of Allopathic physicians to Homœopaths is 4½ to 1, yet in the signing of death certificates the ratio was 9½ to 1. After tabulating his figures, Dr. Hadley sums up as follows (*Hahnemannian Monthly, March, 1893*):

"To place the result in a nutshell, more than three times as many cases of pneumonia, more than twice as many cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, four and one-half times as many cases of measles, five and one-half times as many cases of croup, died under old-school treatment, as would under the same number of Homœopathic practitioners. Truly there must be something in a system that reduces the death-rate more than one-half."

Please to remember that these are not doctored figures or "quack" puffs, but the official figures of a Board of Health, and may be verified at any time. They are not remarkable or isolated either, for wherever the same test has been applied to the returns to the Boards of Health of other cities, practically the same answer has been given.

The facts prove he was right.

WHY should Allopathic physicians, men as a class, bright in all departments of medicine save that of healing the sick—therapeutics—persistently refuse to adopt Homœopathic therapeutics? They frankly admit that their own are worse than useless; statistics incontestibly prove that under Homœopathic treatment the sick have a hundred per cent. better opportunity for regaining lost health; there is no patent or proprietory right on Homœopathy; so why do not these men study and apply it instead of their own admittedly worse than useless means? Hahnemann was as "regular" a physician as any in their ranks to-day. He discovered the great therapeutic law and offered it to his brethren as a loyal member of the fraternity. They, without cause and without justice, drove him out from their ranks; and, because he refused to deny the truth, called him a "quack." And that has been their illogical and unreasonable position ever since. Why do they refuse to learn?

Why do they refuse to even examine the question? They alone can answer the conundrum.

THE first annual report of the Homœopathic Dispensary at Antwerp has been published. This is the dispensary the establishment of which was so opposed by the Allopaths of Antwerp, even to the extent of a medical strike and boycott, the first in history. The consultations the first month of the dispensary numbered 44. On the twelfth month they had risen to 288 by steady monthly increase. This shows that the Antwerpers know a good thing. And now the Homœopaths want hospital facilities. They will get them in time, as this is not a retrogressive age, but not until they have had another fight with the Allopaths.

"WHY should we as Homœopaths, with the brilliant achievements of the past century, with a patronage that represents one-third of the taxable property of this great empire State, allow any school, or clique, in defiance of our righteous and civil rights, attempt in a rough-shod manner to override and overrule our just rights and prerogatives. We have no right to stand idly by and allow one single inch of tenable ground to be taken from us, and I know that this society will stand as a unit in defense of the rights of the Homœopaths in this State, and sustain those of us that are fighting for those rights. We must not allow ourselves to be ostracised, bulldozed or manipulated out of one single claim that we have that is just, by any set, and we must meet blows at our legal rights by strong, sturdy blows in return."—*From Address of President W. M. L. Fiske, M. D., Brooklyn, at Forty-second Annual Session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York.*

THE drug *Kairine* was discovered about twelve years ago, and may be termed the forefather of the present family of coal-tar medicines, of which antipyrine is the elder brother. There was quite a hurrah made over this scientific discovery at the time; "it was found to be very potent, always curing the fever in a few hours," but as the patient generally became cyanotic and frequently died its use was abandoned. Some day, perhaps, scientific medicine will learn of Homœopathy that fever is not a disease, but a symptom of a diseased state. When it gets this far it will be more scientific than it is to-day, but it will not be true scientific medicine until it learns and practices the principles laid down in Hahnemann's *Organon.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks:

Can you say whether or no there are any of our schools in Germany, and if so where do you think, after graduation from a Homœopathic medical school in this country, say here in Chicago, a post-graduate course in the old country would better fit a man for practice than the same course here?

We believe there are no Homœopathic medical colleges outside of the United States; in other countries the law gives full power to the Allopaths, as it soon will in this country if the people do not watch their legislators. If a man has mastered all that our Homœopathic medical colleges can teach him in this country, an honest study of the Materia Medica on the lines of Hahnemann's *Organon* is all that is needed to perfect him in his chosen profession. Hospital experience in Europe will make him more familiar with the various forms of disease, but can hardly advance him much towards a knowledge of their *cure*, which is the essential.

Another correspondent wants to know how much olive oil to take "at a dose." Olive oil is not a medicine, but an article to be used in the preparing of food for those who like it, and the cookbook can explain that better than we can. A medicine can not be an article of diet, for any substance that may be used as a medicine must be capable of producing symptoms similar to those it will cure.

I would like to ask what you would recommend for ear trouble, caused by catarrh, when the drum is thickened and the ear feels partly closed up. An Allopathic ear specialist has advised *Eucalyptol*, *Hydrang ox.* and *Lanolin*, to be snuffed up the nose; and another prescription of *Sodii b. borat.*, *Sodii b. carb.*, *Sodii chlor.*, *Ammonia chloride*, which has been tried for months, but the patient no better.

Do Homœopaths approve of burning out swellings in the inside of the nose?

To the last question, No. To the first one, consult a Homœopathic physician. If there are none in your town, send five cents to your Homœopathic pharmacist for a copy of *Yingling's Suggestions to Patients;* write out your case as there directed, and send it to some Homœopathic physician who can reach you by mail. These *Suggestions* are excellent things for any one to study, as they tell you how to present your case properly.

Ignatia is useful in coryza affecting nervous persons, with general hysterical irritation and dull aching in the forehead.—*Ann. Ah. Z., III, p. 148.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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SHOULD THERE BE A SINGLE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS IN PENN'A?

The following is a synopsis of a bill presented at the present Legislature by the Allopathic school of medicine, to regulate the practice of medicine in Pennsylvania. The Medical Board is to consist of nine members, appointed by the Governor, residents of different counties, and not members of any college faculty or staff. All physicians commencing the practice of medicine in this State after July 1, 1893, must pass an examination before this Board in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Hygiene, Toxicology, Differential Diagnosis, Surgery and Obstetrics. The examination questions that are printed are numbered, and the applicant is unknown until after the decision. "No one shall be excluded or rejected on account of adherence to any special system or school of practice." All passing this examination are allowed to practice in Pennsylvania. This bill was presented to the Legislative Committee by members of the Allopathic Society of Pennsylvania. The members of the Homœopathic school, not in any manner objecting to the creation of a State Medical Eamining Board, yet took exception to the appointment of a Board that in the existing condition of things would, most probably, consist of Allopathic physicians prejudiced more or less against Homœopathy. So a bill was presented by the Homœopathic State Society asking that three boards of medical examiners be appointed, one from the Allopathic, one from the Homœopathic and one from the Eclectic school, so that graduates of each school of medicine in the State could be examined by members of their own school.

Both bills were presented in committee, and arguments were heard from members of both schools. The Homœopathic bill was rejected, and the Allopathic presented to the legislature. Now is it fair that the members of the Allopathic school be permitted to dictate measures to the members of any other school of medicine? Is it in accordance with the tenets of the law of government under which we live? It has been the constant aim of the so-called regular or Allopathic school to debar the physicians of the Homœopathic school from practice in the army of the United States, from practice in the public state and city hospitals; to belittle them by the appellation of irregulars, quacks and other such misnomers. The members of the Homœopathic school truly believe, as do thousands of the most intelligent of the people, that the system of medicine as taught by Hahnemann, is the only true system of medicine in existence. Believe that the irregulars of the present day are really the Allopaths, with their experimentation and curious polypharmacy. Being in the minority, and knowing that should this single bill pass, they, as a school, would not be fairly represented on this board; knowing that in fact the board would be Allopathic in tendency and in prejudices, and knowing that always the members of the Allopathic school have used every possible way to prevent the Homœopaths from advancement, is it not natural that members of the Homœopathic profession should be rather chary in accepting any plan formulated by the Allopaths? The Homœopaths are as particular in demanding better education from their students, as are the Allopaths. After this year the term of education in all of the Homœopathic colleges will be a compulsory four years. The Homœopaths do not object to a post-graduate examination, to any method to render the medical man of the future thoroughly educated and skilled in the art of healing. But, inasmuch as the methods of the Homœopathic school are adverse and utterly unlike those of the Allopathic school, inasmuch as there is the usual jealousy of one sect to another between the schools, is it not more just to all, physicians and patients, to permit the members of each school to conduct its own polity? Let us for one moment suppose that the Sanhedrim of Presbyterianism were to appear in our

legislative halls with a bill asking that every theological student, after graduating from his respective seminary, be compelled by law to pass a further examination before a board of Presbyterian ministers before being licensed to preach? Suppose Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic, each and all the sects, were compelled to submit to the questionings of the presbytery, and, if not deemed sound on some theological dogma, might be prevented from preaching or might be refused, because the members of the sect considered that already there were ministers enough. What a howl of protest would go up throughout the land! But, suppose the Governor appointed ministers of various denominations to conduct the examinations, would the theological arguments that would follow be conducive to good fellowship? Now the Presbyterian and the Baptist and the Methodist and the Universalist and the Congregationalist and the Catholic, each is sure that he is in the right, and in his heart rather smiles in derision at his mistaken brother. Each of the sects has its faithful followers. All of them are more or less cultured. Of course, we permit each to attend to his own conscience, and to strive for heaven in his own way.

Surely the proper cure of souls is as important as the proper cure of bodies. Yet there is only one Bible as there is only one method of anatomy and physiology in medical learning. But no one for a moment questions the inalienable right of each member of each ministerial sect to study and pass examination under members of his own faith. Any other plan would be subversive to that principle that was propounded by the framer of the Constitution of the United States that "all men are created free and equal." The analogy holds good in matters medical. The Allopath is sure he is right; knows he is healing by the only certain plan. The Eclectic believes that he in selecting the best from all schools is in the right. The Homœopath firmly believes that his law is the only law. Each one of these has his followers. All are seeking to heal the sick.

Who shall decide? Who shall determine what particular school of modern medicine is really incorrect? The Homœopathic physicians of Pennsylvania do not oppose the medical bill of the Allopaths because they are opposed to medical examination but because they consider that the Allopath has no right as a citizen that the Homœopath has not also. If it is needful in Pennsylvania that more laws be formulated to regulate the practice of medicine, then in common justice let us pass laws that will cause every man or body of men, however small, to receive equal rights, such as the constitution of our common country promises us.

The Homœopaths have a separate examining board from the Allopaths in successful operation in the following States: California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, New York. There has been no trouble in the working of these boards. Why should not Pennsylvania follow the example of these States? But they say that as long as there is no examination in Materia Medica and practice the studies must be necessarily the same in both schools. Do not all the schools of theology use the one Bible? The Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania, in a printed circular, oppose this Allopathic single examiner bill for the following reasons: It constitutes class legislation. It menaces the less powerful schools of medicine. It calls for unequal representation of the different schools on the one board, thus placing a premium on favoritism. That there is no restraint or method for checking this favoritism. That the plan of secret examinations is open to many objections. That by the establishment of this single board the Homœopathic graduates would be in the end placed completely in the power of the Allopathic school. That Homœopaths, by the laws of their country, should have the right to an examination by members of their own medical faith. That the antagonisms between the schools is sufficient cause against the power being relegated entirely to the control of one school. That it is not politic to force by law a coalition of rival interests. Charity to all. Equal rights to all. America free to the nations of the earth. Free in religion. Free in politics. Free in speech. Let us also be allowed the freedom of our opinions in the matter of healing.

GENTLEMEN, I became tired of theories; I wanted facts, plain facts. With the help of our mutual friend, Doctor Biegler, I got on the right way, and Hahnemann's *Organon*, his *Chronic Diseases*, his *Materia Medica Pura*, Hering's *Condensed Materia Medica* and the Anglo-American Journal. *The Organon*, taught me the only true way of healing. I will now give a case which will show the superiority of pure Hahnemannian Homœopathy over pathological notions.

8th of June. Mrs. P., blonde, blue eyes, inclined to embonpoint, has been sick for eight weeks under Allopathic care, has always been reckless in

exposing herself to wet and cold, going in slushy weather without overshoes. Complains of heaviness and obtuseness, especially in occiput. Bad taste in morning, sour eructations and heartburn. Bowels loose, bearing down pain in hypogastrium, pressure upon the bladder, burning micturition.

Arm numb in morning, backache, heavy feeling in legs, feet and hands cold, nettlerash, disappearing in open air, itching in warmth, better undressed, feverish toward evening, night sweats, short hacking cough, sometimes very depressed, has crying spells.

Calc. carb. 200, six powders, one night and morning.

June 17. Comes to report that she is entirely well and does not need any more medicine.

This case, gentlemen, is given to show that there is no moonshine, and no nothingness in high potencies.

I am not partial to them, I prescribe also the third potency, especially in cases that I cannot see, and that are reported to me by others, since I am then not sure of the similimum. But if I am sure of a remedy covering a case completely, I always give the smallest dose. This I have learned from the sources mentioned above, and the result teaches that they are good.

If Hahnemann's *Organon* his *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic Diseases* were in the library of every man that claims to be a Homœopath, I assure you we would not hear of the superiority of pathology or of Milwaukee tests.—*Julius Schmitt, M. D., Rochester, N. Y., from paper read before County Society.*

VERDI'S SPECIAL DIAGNOSIS AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES FOR POPULAR USE, Including Such Functional Disturbances as are Peculiar to Girls and to Maternity. By Tullio de Suzzara-Verdi, M. D. 579 pages. 8vo. Cloth, $3.50. By mail, $3.76. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel.

This is a book that a great many people have vainly searched for but never found; people who want to learn something of the *meaning* of the aches and pains and fevers that ever and anon assail themselves or families; in other words, they wanted not only a book for domestic *practice*, but one that combined *diagnosis* as well. There was never one published before. This book dwells strongly on diagnosis, and gives the best Homœopathic treatment as well. It is not an old book rewritten, but a new book, one we think that will be extremely popular. The style is unusual for a medical book—it is *interesting*. Open at almost any page and you are soon interested, instructed, and even, at times, amused by Dr. Verdi's quaint humor. An unusually large amount of space is devoted to the diseases peculiar to women and children, and many a woman will find this book a blessing to her, for its frank but delicate advice, its prescriptions for her bodily ills and its kindly wisdom. Dr. Verdi is a physician of many years' experience, knighted by the king of Italy, appointed to high office by both Presidents Grant and Hayes, and a member of many learned societies. Any Homœopathic pharmacy can supply the book or show it to you.

HINTS.

"Agricola," in *Homœopathic World*, tells of a bad case of diphtheria that was promptly cured by *Mercurius cyanatus*, administered by his housekeeper. The medicine used in this instance had been purchased twenty years ago.

Dr. T. F. Allen says that *Argentum nit.* is a valuable remedy for the throat affections of smokers.

Dr. C. M. Foss finds that tough mucus in back part of throat, difficult to hawk up, constant hemming, feeling as if something must come up, irritation constant, is quickly relieved by *Kali carb.*

In an interesting little brochure, published several years ago, on valvular diseases of the heart, by Dr. J. C. Burnett, the author tells of a treatment that was, and still is to many, novel. It simply consisted in requiring the patient to reduce the quantity of fluids imbibed, and to avoid, as far as possible, excess in thirst-producing foods and salt and sugar. Valvular diseases being incurable, the Doctor argued that the only way to give the patient ease was to reduce the heart's work, and this is accomplished by restricting the amount of fluids imbibed. "I have often had to explain to most intelligent people, even of the highest classes, that all the fluids drunk have to be taken up by the absorbents and carried to the veins and thence to the heart, to be pumped by the heart all round the body, and that all the urine that is voided from the body is taken direct from the blood through the renal arteries." It may be easily and safely tried.

F. H. B., in *Homœopathic World*, relates a singular case. He was at one time afflicted with a pain, that would suddenly come on, beginning in the hollow of the knee and running down the back of the leg, feeling like a thin stream of hot water or molten metal. It grew in frequency until he took a dose of *Baryta carbonica*, when it was at once and finally cured.

Dr. Rene Serrand, of Paris, says that he is accustomed to give *Drosera* to all children who are born of phthisical parents and also to those who show no power of resistance against diseases of the air passages, to correct this tendency.

Dr. Wann says of earache in children: "That which has served me better than all other measures is warm water, as hot as I can hold my hand in. A few drops are to be placed in the ear and retained there for three to five minutes by the position of the head. Then run the water out, and immediately drop in two or four drops of *Mullein oil*, placing in enough absorbent cotton to retain the oil and you will be very thankful to Dr. A. M. Cushing for his valuable discovery."

Mullein oil will, also, often cure deafness brought on by cold or getting water in the ear. It is rather expensive and difficult to obtain, and this, probably, has led to the putting of a spurious article on the market. Genuine *Mullein oil* is not an *oil* at all, but a dark, aromatic liquid, smelling something like rose-scented snuff. It sells at $1.00 an ounce, and may be obtained of your Homœopathic pharmacist.

Dr. Searle, of Brooklyn, cured two boys, almost idiotic looking who from earliest infancy had always wet the bed, and defied all medication, with *Acidum nit.* The guiding symptoms to this remedy were the *offensive* odor of the urine and *pricking* pains in the skin.

Abscess. For painful, red and inflamed swelling, *Belladonna.* This failing to relieve in twenty-four hours, give *Hepar sulph.*, which will often disperse the swelling and prevent suppuration. Once matter has formed, *Mercurius* will promote the discharge of the pus, and finish the case. The indication for *Mercurius* is: *suppuration must have already taken place.—From Jahr.*

Hamamelis extract will, after a time, lose its strength, and become inert. *Hamamelis oil*, however, retains its medicinal virtues until all is used up. It may be used for almost any of the purposes for which the extract is used.

Pulsatilla is useful in that kind of coryza which scarcely inconveniences one *in the open air*, whereas, upon entering *a warm room*, and *in the evening*, one is attacked by a troublesome dry coryza. Patients cough more when taking something warm.—*Ann. IV., p. 31.*

Sambucus speedily cures dry coryza of babies. Symptoms: Complete obstruction of the nose, which is filled with thick, tough mucus, completely impeding the breathing through the nose; starting from sleep with a scream, as if they would suffocate. Disturbs the process of sucking.—*Ann., IV., p. 29, 30.*

EVERYONE knows how Koch went to India when the cholera was raging, found the comma bacilli in the water the people drank, found them in the excreta of the cholera patients, and thus made a discovery that shook the world—and turned loose on it a horde of bacilli. But everyone does not know—perhaps it is not true, though it is said to be true—that other scientists went to India when there was not a case of cholera in that old land of many vicissitudes, examined the water the people drank, and, lo! the comma bacilli were there quite as lively and as numerous as when Koch first got on to them. Great is science!

ONE of the sins of Hahnemann, in the eyes of the "regular" or Allopath, was that he prescribed and dispensed his own medicine. Now listen to this from the *Times and Register* of to-day:

No physician of our acquaintance is bothering his head about the druggist's prescribing, or refilling prescriptions without permission. Without any fuss, combination or agreement, matters have quietly regulated themselves. The physicians who found their incomes hurt by pharmaceutical competition have simply stocked their offices with the drugs they prefer to use, and dropped the habit of prescription writing. Many advantages have been realized thereby. The patient is held more closely; he is brought back when the doctor wants him; and if he is benefited he recommends the doctor, and not the medicine, to his neighbor. The doctor finds a degree of precision possible he never attained before, as he learns to know his drugs as no one can unless he handles them personally. He knows the strength of the *Aconite* he is using, and does not have to run his chances of getting good, bad, or indifferent, according to the pharmacy his patient happens to enter. We often think, in this connection, of Ruskin's advice to artists, to prepare their own colors.

Do ye mind that, now! Here are the most modern of Allopaths doing that which their sires so strongly condemned Hahnemann for doing. Even more; they are squinting at preparing their own drugs, which was another of Father Hahnemann's sins in their eyes. So the time may come when these erring ones may come to prescribe as Hahnemann did. When that day comes sickness will flee away and there will be less weeping.

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THAT excellent daily, *The Record*, of Philadelphia, is always interested in things medical. Not long ago it published the following table showing the quantity of drugs imported into the United States during the year 1892:

Quinia sulph.	2,686,677 ounces
Cantharides	10,446 pounds
Balsam copaiba	206,011 pounds
Aloes	255,394 pounds
Assafoetida	125,557 pounds
Ipecac	38,329 pounds
Jalap	112,601 pounds
Manna	49,335 pounds
Ergot	125,148 pounds
Cubebs	115,974 pounds
Nux vomica	1,392,437 pounds
Opium (nine per cent. morphia)	587,121 pounds
Rhubarb	118,874 pounds
Salicine	5,152 pounds
Morphia, and all salts thereof.	42,301 ounces
Calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations	12,630 pounds
Alkaloids and alkalies to the amount of	$827,230

Commenting on this, the *Record* says, among other things: "It is very hard to remedy evils that arise from the delusions, appetites or superstitions of the people. Not much can be safely done by the Legislature to intervene between the pill makers and the pill takers. Something, however, may be accomplished in two directions. Only competent physicians should be allowed to practice; only pure drugs should be vended. To this extent statutory provision may be helpful. The suggestion has been made that the sale of patent medicines should be prohibited unless the ingredients of which they are compounded should be made public. It is doubtful whether such a regulation could be enforced. The inordinate use and incompetent administration of drugs are evils, the correction of which can only be effectually accomplished through the diffusion of better knowledge among the mass of men. When the patient shall know (what his doctor knows) how much cure depends upon care and simple and ordinary precaution, there will be a falling off in the importations of drugs and a proportionate improvement in the public health."

THE *Record* seems to believe that the most of the above named drugs were used by the patent medicine men in their pills and compounds, but if it could trace the drugs it would find that the great bulk of them were prescribed by the very men, the "competent physicians" ("regular" in the *Record's* vocabulary) to whom it looks for relief. The grim humor of it all is that hardly any two of these physicians are agreed as to the use of drugs. Each one fires away at his own sweet will—if the *Record* or any one doubts this we can show him a book of prescriptions favored by the chief hospitals and shining medical lights, and no two of them agree. Some give one, some give many drugs, covering a large part of the pharmacopœa, for a disease, and not one of them has a law to guide him. As for any "science" in the matter they have none any more than have the "pill makers;" if they have, it is not to be found in any text-book. Many of them don't believe in drugs at all, and say "Progress in medicine? There is no such a thing!" Many of the so-called quack medicines are simply prescriptions of "competent physicians."

And the only law by which drugs may be intelligently and curatively administerde is loftily ignored.

UNDER the heading, "The Disorganization of Medical Science," the *Medical News* opens a leading editorial as follows:

One of America's well-known scientists, in charge of an ethnologic exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, was asked if there were no distinctive medical exhibit showing the progress of medical science and art. "Progress of Medicine!" said he, contemptuously. "There is no such a thing!" From further

conversation it was clear that, in the opinion of the gentleman, by the term medical science is only to be understood the curing of a sick person in its most restrictive sense. It may be asserted, moreover, that this limited definition is that tacitly agreed upon by the general scientific mind of the day. It is becoming more evident that hygiene, with its hundreds of subordinate departments, and its thousands of meeting-points with human life, is becoming autonomic, so far as medicine is concerned, and that soon hygiene and medicine will not only be possibly distinct callings, but that they will necessarily be distinct. Bacteriology is also tending toward a similar autonomy. In a word, to generalize the two aspects, we may say that preventive medicine and curative medicine are slowly drifting apart, each segregating into distinct fields of study and activity, to be pursued less and less by the same individual. Even the medical profession is in various ways assenting to the breach. It is not uncommon to hear some semi-contemptuous remark about the "laboratory doctor," the "bugman," or the "sewer physician."

So "there is no such a thing as progress in medicine," is the opinion of "one of America's well-known scientists." While this confession, which is to be commended for its honesty, is undoubtedly true from the point of view of the Allopathic, or scientific physicians, it is, nevertheless, not true of medicine in its widest sense—or its true sense. There is not much progress, but there is some, and it is real. Like reformation, however, it is something that applies to the individual rather than to organizations of men. The tendency towards separating hygiene from curative medicine, noted by the *News*, is a negative progress. Real progress is made only as the knowledge of Homœopathy, the Science of Therapeutics, is acquired.

Hygiene and preventive measures generally, are very useful and important, but they cannot and do not take the place of curative medicine. Hahnemann's words, "The physician's highest and *only* calling is to restore health to the sick," are weightier than they at first appear to be.

Let preventive measures—hygiene, bacteriology, plumbing, etc.—be separated from medicine, and become an independent science, as the *News* says it is rapidly becoming, and what is left of Allopathy? Nothing. There is no progress in it. Let the patent and proprietary medicine men withdraw their support, and nine medical journals in ten would at once collapse. Take the *Medical News*, from which the foregoing quotation is taken, as a specimen brick (and it is among the best of its class), and it will be found that it advertises about twenty-five proprietory medicines, *secret medicines*, and that these constitute about five-sixths of its paid advertisements. Take these away, and probably the *News* would soon cease to be a weekly. Then turn to the reading matter of the average Allopathic journal, and it will be found that a large portion of the space devoted to therapeutics (*i. e.*, curative art) is taken up with "reading notices," of proprietary medicines, whooping them up among the doctors in the same manner as similar medicines are whooped up in the advertising columns of the daily press for the public.

Well may one of America's well-known scientists scornfully say, "Progress in Medicine! There is no such a thing."

HAHNEMANN'S *Chronic Diseases*, his last work, has been translated into English but once, and that translation has been long since out, of print. An effort is now being made to have a new translation and edition of that noble work brought out and all good Homœopaths should support the undertaking. The volume, it is estimated, will be a large 8vo., about 1,300 pages, half-morocco binding, and will be delivered post-paid to subscribers for $8.00. Any Homœopathic pharmacist will receive subscriptions. The publishing house of Boericke & Tafel have the matter in charge.

AN Omaha medical journal, *The Clinic*, says that some of the "catarrh snuffs" are so prepared with *Cocaine* that once one gets into the habit of using them it is nearly impossible to desist. It is a good general rule to have nothing whatever to do with proprietary medicines, no matter how highly they be commended.

"WE can recommend nothing to accelerate the growth of the beard" is the answer of the *Druggists' Circular* to an inquirer. He could find hundreds of "hair restorers" in the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, but an experienced chemist "can recommend nothing."

MANY newspapers run a medical or hygienic column of some sort that in the course of a year contains as many fables as do their columns devoted to medical "ads." That most respectable and excellent daily, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, recently printed the statement that the oil of pennyroyal would keep off mosquitoes—just put a little on a fan and the pests will flee from you as human beings do from a cholera suspect. Now we have it on excellent authority that they won't. A lady who has read the *Ledger* all her life, and believes in it, as do all good Philadelphians, being pestered by mosquitoes got a

vial of pennyroyal, and was soon wafting the odors of it in all directions and smilingly awaiting the fleeing of the mosquitoes. But they didn't flee, even though the *Ledger* said they would. They gaily sailed in just as though no odor of oil of pennyroyal was around. Always take a pinch of salt with the medical columns of your daily paper.

"WHAT nonsense it is to treat symptoms," writes T. A. Stoddard, M. D., of Pueblo, Colo., in the *Denver Medical Times*. A splinter in the finger, he says, produces certain symptoms, and shall we "force other smaller bits of wood into the surrounding tissues, expecting thereby to expel the greater evil by the addition of smaller ones?" Truely by that argument doth T. A. Stoddard, M. D., prove himself to be a high priest in modern "scientific medicine." The scientific men of olden days would master a subject thoroughly before they either supported or condemned it, but we have improved on all that now-a-days, we state what *we think* is the position of the others without the trouble of studying, and then proceed to demolish our own creation, and call ourselves "scientific physicians," as does T. A. Stoddard, M. D. Suppose this sprig from the "scientific medicine" tree were to be asked: "Do Homœopaths treat a splinter by driving in other smaller bits of wood?" What could he answer? If yes, he would stand before the world as a corss ignoramus; if he replied no, what must be thought of a "scientific physician" who deliberately writes that which he knows is not true?

THOUGH Mr. Radam, of "Microbe Killer" fame, won his libel suit against the *Druggists' Circular*, the merits or demerits of his stuff did not enter into the decision. Since the decision he advertises "Judge and Jury of the Supreme Court of New York City a few days ago, rendered a decision to the effect that Radam's Microbe Killer was all that it is represented to be, as the greatest remedy of this modern age," etc. Now the "Judge and Jury of the Supreme Court of New York City" have an excellent opening for a libel suit against Mr. Radam. How never ending is the crop of human gulls!

A subscriber sends us the following case, which has been under treatment by physicians of the neighborhood but unsuccessfully:

"This young girl at the age of thirteen had red spots come out on her scalp that smell, form scabs and then scale off; no itching to speak of; in a year or two the red spots had spread over her chest and back and legs. Were worse where her clothes were snug around her body. The itching was moderate. Her appetite has always been rather poor, her nights restless; inclined to be low-spirited; some female weakness. The spots are red and bleed when the scales are scratched off. She has now been afflicted for seven years. She cries very easily, is tall and quite thin, brown hair and eyes, neither a blonde or brunette. At times the spots will clear off her face and where they show and she will be quite encouraged. But some error in diet, or a chill or overheating her blood will bring them on again. They never get well around the body, for she always has some of them there. Once after eating fresh lobster the spots came out dreadfully."

The lady sending this case urgently, requests that it be published, in the hopes that some reader of THE ENVOY may be able to prescribe a remedy. It may be possible that the girl is suffering from what Dr. Burnett calls vaccinosis, *i. e.*, from the effects of vaccination. If this be so, then according to the same authority, the remedy would be *Thuja* 30, in not too frequent doses.

Dr. Burnett's book, *Vaccinosis* (90 cents at any pharmacy), relates many cases of illness caused by vaccination and the treatment of same.

"THE day of true knowledge of medicines and of the true healing art will dawn when physicians shall trust the cure of complete cases of disease to a single medical substance, and when, regardless of traditional systems, they will employ for the extinction and cure of a case of disease, whose symptoms they have investigated, one single medicinal substance whose positive effects they have ascertained, which can show among these effects a group of symptoms very similar to those presented by the case of disease."—*Hahnemann, Materia Medica Pura.*

"THE superstition of infinitesimal doses is degrading to the human understanding," wrote Dr. Edward Haughton, in the *London Medical Review*. About the same decade the treatment in a New York Orphan Asylum was changed from Allopathic to Homœopathic. Under Allopathy the mortality of the children had been 1 in 48. Under Homœopathy it was 1 in 145.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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can you, who know nothing about the matter. And if you take the little patient at once to your doctor, it will be much easier to cure its ailment.

Diet, rest, proper food, quiet, care, will often restore the baby in a day or two without any medicine. If medicine is really needed, let the man who understands its effects on the system give it.

Boil your watch, if you can afford to buy another; doctor your grown up self if you prefer, but be exceeding careful how you tamper with the delicate, nervous, sensitive organism of your baby.

AN OPEN LETTER.

DR. GEO. M. GOULD, PHILADELPHIA.

Sir: Having read the pamphlet, "Modern Homœopathy," etc., by Dr. Browning, which won your prize, I take a few moments from a busy life to apprise you how that essay looks from a point of view which I do not find considered therein. I am a Homœopathic layman of fifteen years' standing. I did not become one by preference but by compulsion, and under the disapproval of my friends. I had, however, in New York, London, Baltimore and other places, from time to time, during a good many years, consulted the very best men of the orthodox school. Their prescriptions had never done me any good, were generally ineffective, and had more than once been positively injurious to me. I felt that it would be futile to go to them again.

Therefore, in 1877, after suffering a good deal for some months, I consulted a Homœopathic M. D. He gave me the same drug which a very eminent "regular" had prescribed before without effect; but in the third centesimal potency. In two days, without the intervention of any other agent or any change of hygiene, I was relieved. Unfortunately this physician lacked judgment and allowed me to continue the medicine far too long, with the result that I cannot now use it even when it is indicated.

After some months I returned to a lonely cabin in the Alleghenies, 12 miles from a rough regular and 150 from a Homœopathic physician. A Scots friend had given me a small box of Homœopathic remedies and a manual. I had learned something from my physician, who was a clever man in spite of his mistake. Consequently when I saw the poor and ignorant people around me suffering from disorders which I thought I could relieve I tried to relieve them with Homœopathic remedies, as I had no reason to have confidence in any others. I did this the more readily because I saw the men unwilling to call in the regular for themselves, more unwilling for their wives, and still more so for their children. Besides they were so unable or unwilling to pay that he sometimes declined to answer their calls.

So I began and continued to practice. I never took pay, and I never took a case which I thought would be too much for me. Sometimes I was successful, sometimes not. But I had enough success to induce me to persevere.

After four years I married. My wife, although then and now radically opposed to the Homœopathic theory, was willing, because she had been more than once relieved from severe physical suffering by Homœopathic medicine, to give the practice a trial. She has far more physiological insight than I, and has, therefore, both dared and done far more for the people than myself.

We use various potencies, generally low ones, sometimes very low. I would not like to employ a physician who was given exclusively to either high or low potencies, as I have experienced the uses and the misuses of both.

For eight years of these fifteen I was building up a store business at the same time that I was increasing my knowledge of Homœopathic practice. In both endeavors practical success was my aim, and I used practical considerations and efforts to attain my end. I was precisely the same man when I diagnosed a case and prescribed a remedy as when I investigated a customer and gave or refused credit. Our life and the current of our thoughts was too real, hard and unlovely to allow us to give time or place, much less a continual welcome, to any chimæra. It would have been pleasanter to us neither to sell goods nor to treat diseases. But both lay in my path, and I had to engage with them. I made mistakes in both and was sorry for them. In both there have been things beyond my comprehension. But in both, on the whole, success was distinct, and evidence of dozens of cases of a certain class of sick headache cured by the 3d centesimal of *Bryonia* administered every ten or fifteen minutes are just as clear and conclusive to my mind as that of a balance to my credit at the bank.

I am not a propagandist of Homœopathy. I was forced into it by the failure of the orthodox practice in the hands of men whose ability in their school was conspicuous. I find Homœopathy sometimes inadequate, elusive, incomplete. I think that in the present state of the science there are persons, especially in the colored race and other strongly animal

organizations, who had better be treated with orthodox medicine. But I use Homœopathy because I find it the best, in fact the only system of general practical utility which is presented to my consideration. If, however, you or any other gentleman will show me a better, I will embrace that system tomorrow.

Why not. I never read a page of Hahnemann nor of the Materia Medica. I know and care next to nothing about the Homœopathic theory. Consequently Dr. Browning's carefully selected extracts, and his statements of the views of various Homœopathic physicians affect me no more than the *dicta* of the dogmatic theologists influence the evangelist who goes up and down the folds of the mountains winning souls to a divine life.

In this matter of Homœopathy I have no interest at stake save the practical well being of my fellows and myself. Homœopathy is one of my weapons in life. Of course I will throw it away when I find a better; but not till then.

I have been compelled to be thus personal in order to make clear my intellectual position. And not mine only; there are thousands of men and women up and down the world who are similarly situated to ourselves; and doing similar, often far more, important work. They are all fools, if not worse, argues this remarkable pamphlet, and suggests that wise and patriotic persons would do well to unite and put us down by law.

Says Dr. Browning, on page 29: "It is as absurd for the laity to institute comparisons in medical matters as for a blind man to judge of color."

On the contrary, it is impossible for the intelligent laity not to institute comparisons in medical as in all other matters. Do you, sir, and Dr. Browning allow the legal and religious authorities to choose your attorney for you and your church? Do not be absurd, good sir, this is the year 1893, and Columbus, Galileo and their persecutors are all quite dead.

The gentleman who introduced this pamphlet to me added his opinion that it is quite a serious attack upon us. After reading it I perceive regretfully that my friend is a little deficient in a sense of humor. For I have laughed over it more than I have laughed for a long time, save only over that delightful character, of which it reminds me, the great Tammas Haggart, of "A Tilly Loss Scandal, by I. M. Barrie."

For why? As Tammas Haggart felt when inspecting his own epitaph on his own tombstone in the Thrums cemetery, so, *longo intervallo*, do I feel on contemplating the fact, as stated by Dr. Browning, that really, you know, I ought to be dead, for I have been through three very severe illnesses with Homœopathic medicine alone. He has written my epitaph, and yet here am I.

Verily, it is a serious joke, a most funny solemnity.

Does it not say that the sickness of many hours or days duration, which I have seen cured in a few hours or less, in a variety of cases, with no physiological agent intervening save the administration of Homœopathic medicine, were cured by *vis medicatrix* alone, not assisted by the medicine? Why did not *vis medicatrix* make some sign before? And why did she make the sign so very soon after the medicine was administered, and withal so strongly?

Then, though written by a man confessedly (preface) ignorant of Homœopathic practice, and with the results of that ignorance made evident throughout its pages, it takes upon itself to tell me that my practice and experience of fifteen years is naught—pure hallucination! Just as if I, a student of French in books only, were to tell my brother, who won't read books, but who has lived in France for years, that his colloquial accent is vile and his idioms atrocious!

Moreover, it informs me, a man ingrainedly cautious and suspicious, that men whom I have every reason to respect and esteem are either knaves or fools, frequently the former. Surely it is a funny pamphlet.

Perhaps you don't know the Allegheny mountaineer? I do. And must I keep my face straight when Dr. Browning insists that I shall consider him a fanciful and imaginative person, because he tells me that "them little pills have help him mightily"—? What next?

Only this: Through a long series of years the seeing of my eyes, the hearing of my ears, the clear and irrefragable inductions of my reason—that is to say the sum of the best of my faculties—have been, according to this delightful document, naught, a groundless and reprehensible hallucination.

I thank you for your pamphlet, Dr. Gould. Indeed I do. It has amused me. And it has, I hope, made me a better Homœopathist than ever.

Homœopathy is far from being perfect. No wonder, for compared with orthodoxy it is a mere child; and as infant prodigies are not apt to live long, perhaps it is just as well that we have none. No doubt there are rascally practitioners of Homœopathy, as there are of every established science, art

and religion. You and I can detect in it, or at least in some of its exponents, contradictions, errors, absurdities. Just as any other educated men cannot fail to discover them in the economy of any practice or profession which they take the trouble to examine.

That is to say, Homœopathy is human, which being the case, and you and I being also human, and therefore liable to—to—we know what—do not you think that it would be wiser and more dignified, to say the least of it, if you and Dr. Browning were to quit calling names and abusing a system of extraordinary practical utility, which you do not in the least understand, and were to use your money and his vigor in the investigation of useful problems?

Let me suggest two: 1. The active cause of the grippe. 2. The medium which conveyed Mr. W. H. Preece's electrical messages, without any wire or other mechanical means, across three miles of sea to a receiver on an island in the Bristol Channel. When you have discovered these at present mysterious essences, you will, perhaps, be more charitable than you are now, more willing to admit the existtence of what you do not understand. I shall not trouble myself about the composition of Homœopathic medicines; any more than you do about the elements of ordinary *Ammonia*. It is not wise to enquire into the feeding ground of domestic poultry. It is better to eat them. They are nice. Farewell, Dr. Gould. I cannot transport myself into that past epoch in which you and Dr. Browning are exercising your intellects and refreshing your spirit. But this pamphlet does remind me of one day that is past, the one when a man of the name of Galileo said to the book learned and the orthodox of his day, or was it in spite of them? Eppur Si Muove.

R. K. CAUTLEY,
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

THERAPEUTIC AND OTHER HINTS.

That preparation peculiar to Homœopathic pharmacy, *Arnica oil*, if properly used will work wonders among the athletes. Mr. Eck, one of the best trainers in this country, uses it extensively. It will relieve the "sore arm" that is the bane of base ball pitchers, and overstrained muscles from any cause. Mr. Eck, in 1890, used it on the Minneapolis base ball team, and it "brought them all out in good condition, and in all my experience with different liniments I have not found one that has the quality of taking out the soreness and leaving the muscles as elastic as the *Arnica oil*." At the recent World's Fair bicycle tournament Johnson, who was trained by Mr. Eck, broke the record and won the five mile race; probably *Arnica oil* had much to do with it. The oil is applied *after* exercise and by rubbing a little of it thoroughly on the muscles most used. *Arnica* 3, pellets, would also be very useful to trainers if they would administer a dose of it to their men after especially violent exercise; also after a severe *shock* or *blow* of any kind, such as being struck with a base ball, pitched from a bicycle or horse, or having the breath knocked out in foot ball. Blows or heavy shocks require *Arnica* internally—not the tincture, but the medicated pellets. For contusions involving broken skin and external injuries generally the *Arnica oil* will be found superior to the tincture. If the tincture is used *dilute it with water;* don't use it undiluted on a hurt, as there is danger of *Arnica* poisoning. If the tincture from a Homœopathic pharmacy is used the dilution should be about one part of *Arnica* to twenty of water. The tincture of the drug stores is a very different article from that of the Homœopathic pharmacies. The latter being much superior.

Magnesia phos., says Boericke & Dewey, in that fine work, "The Twelve Tissue Remedies" "is purely anti-spasmodic, and hence is curative in cramps, spasms of the glottis, tetanus, epilepsy, spasmodic retention of the urine, paralysis agitans," etc. In headaches of a neuralgic or rheumatic character, with shooting, shifting or paroxysmal pains; in neuralgia, with darting, intense, spasmodic pains; in spasmodic coughs, in flatulent colic and stomach cramps in short it is a good general prescription in all diseases characterized by sudden spasmodic symptoms.

The same work, under "sleeplessness," says that *Kali phos.*, is indicated in "sleeplessness after worry, excitement, business troubles and from nervous causes generally." This, perhaps, might be qualified a little by stating that *Kali phos.* in sleeplessness and other diseases is only indicated where there is danger of a general break down, *neurasthema*, nervous prostration, a danger of general decay. "Adynamia (debility) and decay are the characteristic states of *Kali phos.*"

The pains from bone injuries, fractures, amputations, will generally yield to *Symphitum*. Take the pellets internally, and gently rub the affected part with a little of the tincture. This will hold good even in injuries of years standing.

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend. At the expiration of the year the journal will be stopped unless the one receiving it sends amount necessary for renewal to the publisher.

The receipt of renewal is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

It has been repeated for many years past, with the utmost regularity, that Homœopaths are either knaves or fools, and their patients chiefly the latter. It is doubtful if the men who raise this cry believe in its truth. It probably soothes their rancorous feelings, and that is why they so often resort to it. But our denial of the truth of their assertion does not refute, any more than their mere angry assertions prove it.

Dr. Sanford, in a charming and chatty little pamphlet, describing his visit to Europe some years ago, says that "Homœopathy was first introduced into England among the nobility, and its chief advocates are now found among the higher classes and among the indigent." The middle classes of England it seems form the backbone of Allopathic practice.

The fact that the Courts and nobility of Europe were the first to adopt Homœopathic treatment is easily accounted for. These people have the leisure and money to travel and look into such things, and it requires but *very* little investigation on the part of even a mediocre intellect to satisfy it of the superiority of Homœopathic treatment.

The poor have taken up with Homœopathy from the school of experience. Free dispensaries are very common in England. Wherever the Homœopaths opened one, the patrons of such places soon learned that the new treatment was so far superior to the old that they would, if possible, have no other.

Among the people of wealth and station who adopted the rational and successful treatment of Homœopathy, according to Dr. Sanford, are the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Kent. "The Queen permits her children to be treated by Dr. Quinn (a Homœopathic physician) when they require attendance, but cannot yet adopt Homœopathy for herself. * * * A personal regard for her old attendant only prevents the Queen from fully adopting Homœopathy."

Among other people of worldly or intellectual rank who adopted Homœopathy was Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot; Whately, the logician, and Thos. Carlyle, the man who wrote the *History of the French Revolution.* The Emperor Napoleon favored the placing of Homœopathy on an equal footing with Allopathy in the French army. The Empress Eugenie was an ardent supporter of the new school. The Queen of Spain and practically the entire Spanish court were Homœopathists. The royal family of Austria have always been strong friends of Homœopathy ever since it so successfully met the epidemic of cholera after the Allopaths had had its practice forbidden by law in Austria.

The Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Essex and Lord Francis Gordon were among the active supporters of the Homœopathic Hospital of London.

Nobody would think of accusing Prince Bismark of being "weak-minded," yet he has been a believer in Homœopathy for many years.

To be sure, the most of the noted people mentioned by Dr. Sanford as among the early supporters of Homœopathy have passed away, but Homœopathy to-day has a stronger hold than it had then, not only among the aristocracy of wealth and rank, but with the higher aristocracy of intellect.

Dr. Sanford tells a curious little story of the change wrought by Homœopaths in England. In a town, the name of which he does not give, were three Allopathic physicians. All of them were kept very busy and all were getting rich. Along came a wretched Homœopathic doctor and hung up his sign. In a few years, one after the other, the three Allopaths moved away, their practice would no

longer support them. At the time Dr. Sanford wrote, the Homœopathist had the field to himself, and was not kept very busy either, as since the cessation of Allopathic drugging the community seemed to have grown singularly healthy.

So, if the sore-hearted Allopaths still feel it necessary to call out "knave and fool," as has been his wont, let him be forgiven, for he has the hardest duty before him that can be put to humanity, that of confessing—*I am in the wrong.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT was once in a strange country town, and one of his servants requiring medical attendance he sent for a doctor. One came whom Sir Walter recognized as a Scotch blacksmith, who had formerly practiced as blacksmith and veterinary surgeon at Ashesteil.

"How in the world!" exclaimed Sir Walter. "Can it be possible that this is John Lundie?"

"In troth it is, your honor; just a' that's for him."

"Well, but let us hear. You were a horse doctor before; now, it seems, you are a man doctor. How do you get on?"

"O, just extraordinar' well; for, your honor maun ken, my practice is very safe and sure. I depend entirely on twa *simples*."

"And what may their names be?" asked Scott. "Perhaps it is a secret?"

"I'll tell your honor," in a low tone, "my twa simples are just laudamy and calamy."

"Simples with a vengeance! But, John, do you never happen to kill your patients?"

"*Kill!* O, ay, maybe sae: whiles they die, and whiles noo; but its the wull of Providence."

There may be a moral to this story, but we will let it rest.

TESTE theorized that *Strychnia* was not a remedy for animals that lived on herbs or grain, but was a remedy for meat eaters. Magendie verified the theory by experiments, and found that ninety-five times as much *Nux vomica* was necessary to kill a fowl as was required to kill a dog. From this it appears that *Nux* is not often called for by vegetarians, but may be often indicated in men who eat much animal flesh.

DR. ERNEST HART's declaration at the Pan-American meeting, that Homœopathic physicians are quacks, brings up a curious phase in the opinions prevailing in that ever-changing body, commonly known as the Allopathic medical profession. In 1851 the British Medical Association, of which Mr. Hart is a member, passed a by-law to the effect that anyone practicing Homœopathy was *ipso facto*, to be excluded from its ranks. In other words, any reputable physician who should, after careful study, become convinced that Homœopathy was the most beneficial practice for his patients, and should administer remedies in accordance with the law discovered by Hahnemann, by that act became a quack.

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YEARS passed. Homœopathy pursued the even tenor of its way, and made converts among the intelligent people of all lands. In time the makers of Allopathic text-books—not the obscure writers but the shining lights—began to incorporate Homœopathic therapeutics into their works. They gave no credit to Hahnemann or Homœopathy, and when they mentioned them, which was rarely, it was nearly always as "irregular practitioners." Each new edition of these books contained more and more of Homœopathic practice. The fact was pointed out to the authors, and to the Allopathic medical profession, that the practice which they were putting in their books as new, was taught by Hahnemann before the writers of those books were born, and had been taught in every Homœopathic text-book published since his day; but no attention was paid to this. To-day, nearly all of the simple directions to be found in the many books for domestic practice used by the people for the last fifty years have found a place in the standard Allopathic text-books. This is a happy thing for their patients, and enable their practitioners to be better physicians; the more they appropriate from the writings of Homœopathists the better will be their books and practice, provided they obey the practice they appropriate. But they should be honest enough to acknowledge the source of their discoveries, or, failing in this, or what is more likely, fearing to acknowledge it, they should at least cease the foolish and dishonest habit of Hart, Gould, Browning and others, of crying "quack, quack, quack."

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PERHAPS it was a keen sense of this unseemly attitude that in England, in 1875, on the occasion of the establishment of the Midland Medical Institute, brought out the expression of the opinion that the fact of a physician practicing Homœopathy was not

an offence against their ethics—even though their remarkable by-law still stands—but the fact of them calling themselves Homœopaths. The number holding this position seems to be increasing every year. It is but one more absurdity added to the countless number indulged in by the Allopaths.

Call yourself a Homœopathic physician and you are a quack. Drop the *name* and you are no longer a quack. It is a position at once unreasonable, illogical and absurd, the great editor of the *British Medical Journal*, Ernest Hart, to the contrary notwithstanding. Names are but sounds to represent things. Homœopathy is the word-sign signifying the Law of Cure discovered by Hahnemann.

Homœopathy is as different from the old practice, as the religion of Christianity is different from that of ancient Greece or Rome. All systems of medicine profess to heal the sick, as all religions profess to heal, or save, the soul. And even as no sect of religion is entitled to the sole right to the word "priest," "minister" or "preacher," so is no sect in medicine entitled to the sole right to the word "physician." Hence the imperative need for a qualifying word to be attached to the words "priest" or "physician."

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SCIENTIFIC medicine men positively assert that Tuberculosis, or Consumption, is contagious, and a "Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" has been formed in one of our large seaboard cities. This Society is issuing tracts and seeking to impress its belief on the public. Tract No. 2 opens as follows: "Tuberculosis, popularly known under the names of *consumption*, *decline*, *scrofula*, *marasmus*, *wasting disease*, *inanition*, *lupus and white swelling*, is a contagious disease, which means that every new case is contracted from some other case." The italics in the quotation are the tract writer's. So it seems, according to Scientific Medicine, that no one has died of any of the numerous diseases, which are said to be synonyms of consumption, but has previously contracted the disease from someone else. Each one suffering from consumption, in any of the phases named in the tract, is supposed to breed "germs." These are given off in one way or another, seek lodgment in a healthy human, and there produce the disease—so runs the scientific theory. The men running this theory are making every effort to have the State confer power on some one to enable him to "protect the public" from the unfortunate consumptives.

The same theory prevailed, and to a certain extent still prevails, concerning cholera and its *coma bacilli*, until Petenkoffer and his followers showed the falsity of it by imbibing millions of these germs without any inconvenience.

And now another medical hero, Dr. R. K. Watkins, of New York, has demonstrated the foolishness of the belief that consumption is contagious, by not only having the so-called germs injected into his veins, but also by swallowing, from time, to time a number of them. The medical journal from which the foregoing concerning Dr. Watkins is quoted, says: "Doctors have bacillus and micro-organisms on the brain; it must run its course, and when they eventually recover, you will not be able to find one who believed; they all doubted and were waiting for facts."

But in the meantime, they can do a great deal towards causing each invalid to be regarded as a species of pariah, by inculcating the belief that he or she is a source of dire contagion to be shunned or to be approached only in a cloud of "antiseptics." Cleanliness of house and person have always been insisted on by the Homœopaths, but there is no sense in living in an atmosphere of chemical antiseptics, and fearing a "germ" in every breath you draw.

A GOOD many scientific medicine men have become "quite enthusiastic over the use of *Tuberculine*, especially as a "diagnostic agent." *Tuberculine* might be called the "extract of consumption," as it is made from the bacilli, or in plainer words, the maggots, found in the diseased lungs of consumptives. This repulsive stuff is squirted into the blood as a "diagnostic agent," that is to say, a means whereby the doctor can tell (or thinks he can) what ails you. To be sure, after he has "diagnosed" your case by means of this disgusting product of decomposition and disease, he is no nearer a cure than he was before. Or is he as near? Common sense says he is not, for he has blood-poisoned his patient in order to ascertain what ailed him. This common sense view is now borne out by experience in France, where they say that the use of *Tuberculine* for diagnostic purposes almost invariably results in nephritis, *i. e.*, inflammation of the kidneys.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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A LETTER TO A TAILOR.

In the September installment of Dr. Bradford's intensely interesting "Life of Hahnemann," now running in THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, we find the following letters from Hahnemann to a tailor in Gotha. It might have been addressed to the human race. Altruists should understand that the sentence "consider yourself first, let everything else be of secondary importance," is to be read in the light of a health maxim. For if you do not consider yourself—your health first—but let it break you then become a burden on others. So Hahnemann's "consider yourself first" properly viewed, may be the purest unselfishness. Here is the letter:

"*My Dear Mr. X*——: "It is true that I am going to Hamburg, but that need not trouble you. If you do not grudge the few groschen a letter will cost, you can still have my advice when I am there. Merely write my name, and Hamburg beneath it, and your letter so addressed will find me.

"For the present I must say that you are on the fair road to health, and the chief sources of your malady cut off. One source still remains, and it is the cause of your last relapse. Man (the delicate human machine) is not constituted for overwork, he cannot overwork his powers or faculties with impunity. If he does so from ambition, love of gain, or other praiseworthy or blameworthy motive, he sets himself in opposition to the order of nature, and his body suffers injury or destruction. All the more if his body is already in a weakened condition; what you cannot accomplish in a week you can do in two weeks. If your customers will not wait they cannot fairly expect that you will for their sakes make yourself ill and work yourself to the grave, leaving your wife a widow and your children orphans. It is not only the greater bodily exertion that injures you, it is even more the attendant strain on the mind, and the overwrought mind in its turn affects the body injuriously. If you do not assume an attitude of cool indifference, adopting the principle of living first for yourself and only secondly for others, then there is small chance of your recovery. When you are in your grave men will still be clothed, perhaps not as tastefully, but still tolerably well.

"If you are a philosopher you may become healthy, you may attain to old age. If anything annoys you give no heed to it; if anything is too much for you have nothing to do with it; if any one seeks to drive you go slowly, and laugh at the fools who wish to make you unhappy. What you can do comfortably that do; what you cannot do don't bother yourself about.

"Our temporal circumstances are not improved by overpressure at work. You must spend proportionately more in your domestic affairs, and so nothing is gained. Economy, limitation of superfluities (of which the hard worker has often very few) places us in a position to live with greater comfort—that is to say, more rationally, more intelligently, more in accordance with nature, more cheerfully, more quietly, more healthily. Thus we shall act more commendably, more wisely, more prudently, than by working in breathless hurry, with our nerves constantly overstrung, to the destruction of the most precious treasure of life, calmly happy spirits and good health.

"Be you more prudent, consider yourself first, let everything else be of only secondary importance for you. And should they venture to assert that you are in honor bound to do more than is good for your mental and physical powers, even then do not, for God's sake, allow yonrself to be driven to do what is contrary to your own welfare. Remain deaf to the bribery of praise, remain cold and pursue your own course slowly and quietly like a wise and sensible man. To enjoy with tranquil mind and body, that is what man is in the world for, and only to do as much work as will procure him the means of enjoyment—certainly not to excoriate and wear himself out with work.

"The everlasting pushing and striving of blinded mortals in order to gain so and so much, to secure some honor or other, to do a service to this or that great personage—this is generally fatal to our welfare, this is a common cause of young people ageing and dying before their time.

"The calm, cold-blooded man, who lets things softly glide, attains his object also, lives more tranquilly and healthily, and attains a good old age. And this leisurely man sometimes lights upon a lucky idea, the fruit of serious original thought, which shall give a much more profitable impetus to his temporal affairs than can ever be gained by the overwrought man, who can never find time to collect his thoughts.

"In order to win the race quickness is not all that is required. Strive to obtain a little indifference, coolness and calmness, then you will be what I wish you to be. Then you will see marvellous things; you will see how healthy you will become by following my advice. Then shall your blood course through your blood vessels calmly and sedately, without effort and without heat. No horrible dreams disturb the sleep of him who lies down to rest without highly strung nerves. The man who is free from care wakes in the morning without anxiety about the multifarious occupations of the day. What does he care? The happiness of life concerns him more than anything else. With fresh vigor he sets about his moderate work, and at his meals nothing, no ebullitions of blood, no care no solicitude of mind hinders him from relishing what the beneficent Preserver of Life sets before him. And so one day follows another in quiet succession, until the final day of advanced age brings him to the termination of a well spent life, and he serenely reposes in another world as he has calmly lived in this one.

"Is not that more rational, more sensible? Let restless, self-destroying men act as irrationally, as injuriously towards themselves as they please; let them be fools. But be you wiser! Do not let me preach this wisdom of life in vain. I mean well to you.

"Farewell, follow my advice, and when all goes well with you, remember

"DR. S. HAHNEMANN.

"P. S.—Should you be reduced to your last sixpence, be still cheerful and happy. Providence watches over us, and a lucky chance makes all right again. How much do we need in order to live, to restore our powers by food and drink, to shield ourselves from cold and heat? Little more than good courage; when we have that, the minor essentials we can find without much trouble. The wise man needs but little. Strength that is husbanded needs not to be renovated by medicine."

HINTS.

"In continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, type-setting, book-keeping [and he might well have added reading and studying] the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. This relieves the muscular tension, rests the eyes, and makes the blood supply much better."—*Ecl. Med. Jour.*

"We know from experience the immense value of certain generalizations in the treatment of disease, as, for instauce, *Arnica* for falls and bruises, *Hypericum* for wounded nerve tissue, *Dulcamara* for the ill effects of damp, and so on. Now we may add this other, that *Bellis perennis* is curative of complaints due to drinking cold drinks when the body is heated, *i. e., effects of sudden chill from wet cold when one is hot.*"—Burnett, *Diseases of the Skin.* The author goes on to say that where an illness, or the beginning of ill health, can be traced to this cause, no matter if it be years ago, this remedy will generally cure. This peculiar property of *Bellis per.* was known and noted over a century ago, but had been long forgotten. Burnett found it in Schroeder's *Pharmacopœia Universalis*, a very old book.

A case is reported in *Medical News* of a man with malaria who swallowed three ten-grain doses of *Phenacetin* and followed it with thirty grains of *Quinine* in twenty-four hours. It "broke" his chills and fever, but the next day he awoke stone blind. (A hint of what not to do.)

A feeling of chilliness soon followed by fever, or feverishness, dry, hot skin, will quickly pass away after a dose of *Aconite* is taken.

Young men who are weak, worn out, have dark rings about their sunken eyes, prefer solitude, are often greatly benefited by *Staphysagria.*

Many an invalid who finds relief from motion and feels better in the open air, is benefited by *Pulsatilla.*

Sick headache, with particular aversion to odors, headache that seems to come from the back and settle over the eyes, particularly the right eye, is often cured by *Sanguinaria.*

Chamomilla will generally give rest and ease to peevish, fretful, teething children.

The general headache on Nux [illegible] to those of men who eat too much and drink to excess. The headache of indigestion, [illegible] "good time." It was better to take Nux coming to bed.

[illegible] remedy. dull headache, dull feeling, wants to sit close to the fire, headache, stupid. [illegible] the remedy on a day on the evening.

An ugly crack in the corner of the lips, especially the lower one, may be cured by Nux [illegible]

Pin-worms, small under the nose, pots that clean hands will not remove them [illegible]

Nux may remove ringworm by an external application, but you cannot [illegible] the physical state that renders it possible by such means. Simple cleanliness externally and Nux internally is the best treatment for the most cases. Other remedies may be required, but Nux seems to cover the majority of cases.

If every slight scratch on the skin heal slowly and tend to ulcer, try [illegible]

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"Homœopathy is not a footpath which accidentally runs parallel to, and by the side of, the old highway, but a straightforward advance of medical science, a step of natural science in general, teaching how diseases are to be cured by the employment of positive remedies, according to fixed principles. By the law, [illegible] based on the proving of medicines upon the well, the science of Therapeutics has been elevated to a place among the exact sciences. Henceforth it will rest upon the firm basis of experiment, and is ready capable of development like natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology. Results once ascertained are ascertained for ever, and later investigations may use, which they add to, the discoveries of the earlier." [illegible]

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"I never relinquished to a gentleman case that had come under my own knowledge, of a boy of the humbler class, who had been in a hospital for whole months and treated carefully by the most eminent men, who at length decided that amputation alone could save his life. His mother took him away much against the hospital, where would sentence him to be crippled, and implored a Homœopathic to take him in hand, at there was a shadow of hope. In a few weeks he was cured, and walked about sturdily on his two legs. The gentlemen declared that the cure must have been due to the medicine he had taken in the hospital several weeks before. The hospital doctors had not themselves any such hopes, nor they were [illegible]

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Writing in the "Pharmacy in Practice" says: "It is not unusual to find dyspepsia having upon a diet so restricted to be seemingly inferior with the general nutrition, because they neglect the diagnosis, following, come to one food after another, until but a few remain upon which they strive to live. After a time, necessary dyspepsia comes, way to a hopeless mental condition. Plain vegetables are at most found to cause such distress that they are gradually given up, and when the patient comes under observation he may be suffering from a condition bordering upon scurvy."

On this same subject Hunt says: "It is never advisable for the patient to adopt a restricted course on any particular system or diet. On the contrary it is important to persuade an invalid to adopt the varied forms of wholesome food, not become restricted to a meat or vegetable diet, but continue to eat like persons in health without the need of personal care in selection. I have never known a dyspeptic to recover vigorous health who made mock to live after a strictly regulated diet, and I have never known of an instance of a healthy person living according to a strict dietetic system who did not become a dyspeptic. On the other hand in a great number of cases in which persons have been induced to recommence a regulated diet, health has been speedily regained by simply eating in accordance with appetite."

If the authorities are to be believed, [illegible] on the dyspeptic was not far from the truth. It represented a dyspeptic man, suffering from dyspepsia, who had determined to put an end to his misery, as he endured a dinner of three potatoes for food, but which he did not eat, and so to exploration and went home to die. But in a fit of dyspepsia he slept well and felt pretty good next day. Then he repeated the dose, and in short became a portly dyspeptic of good living.

However all this is but necessary. The indicated remedy would remove the whole train of trouble, but to find it is often difficult. [illegible]

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At the nine hundred and thirty ninth page of a very recent Allopathic medical work and under the head "Tuberculosis" may be read: "Tuberculosis is characterized by the presence of a peculiar microorganism, the tubercle bacillus of Koch." probably that is not true, but that is not the point. Following the quoted paragraph is "Prophylaxis."

This big word means how not to "catch" the disease. In order not to catch consumption, according to the eminent authority, the chief thing essential is "*Avoidance of breathing in tubercle bacilli.*" But, learned sir, how are we to avoid doing so? Eminent scientists, whose effulgence brightens this last decade of the glorious nineteenth century, tell us that each pinch of dust in our cities and towns contains hundreds, thousands, yea, sometimes millions of bacilli, and among them are myriads of "tubercle bacilli." What are we to do, most sapient one? Not breathe? Go up in a balloon? Send an antiseptic watering pot ahead of us in all our peregrinations and fumigate our homes every night? What *are* we to do to be saved from the bacilli?

"SANITARY INSPECTOR ROSSE makes the following report to the Marine Hospital Bureau from Leghorn, Italy, under date of September 30: 'I arrived here yesterday to find the town with a deserted look and a general panic among the inhabitants, many of whom had fled to other places. As many as 30,000, I am informed, have lately left, and business is generally prostrated. All the hotels are closed, but at the request of the Consul, one of them allows me to occupy a room. The watchman and I seem to be the sole occupants. Mortality from this epidemic so far is about 65 per cent., and the female deaths have more than doubled those of the men. The authorities appear to be making strenuous endeavors to stay the epidemic. The Mayor has prohibited public processions, closed the schools, etc. A procession of 200 women who attempted to visit a shrine in the suburbs has just been dispersed by the police, and the church closed, which nearly resulted in a riot. I am told that if necessary the troops will be called out to preserve order.'"

So runs a dispatch to the daily papers on October 23d, 1893.

The mortality is 65 per cent.

The Mayor and the medical authorities are making "strenuous endeavors to stay the epidemic," even to setting the police to clubbing the poor women who seek the solace of their church in their terror, and threatening them with troops as a further therapeutic measure.

And this is where scientific Allopathy has landed! 65 per cent. death-rate at Leghorn, 55 per cent., or more, at Hamburg.

Can history show a case of stranger blindness than that afflicting the Allopathic doctors, the civil authorities, and the public press?

Homœopathy offers a simple preventive against cholera *that is far more certain* than vaccination is against small-pox, and absolutely free from danger, namely, *Cuprum.* It has been tried and not found wanting for half a century. But with a death-rate of 65 per cent. they turn away.

Homœopathy offers a few remedies that reduce the death-rate in cholera to a trifle. *This has been proved* by statistics *that even the Allopaths do not deny*, and yet they follow a treatment that yields the awful death-rate of 65 per cent.

What is the cause of this terrible blindness? Is their dignity as a profession of more importance than human life?

Is not there a single influential newspaper in the land with courage enough to take up this subject? If such a paper wants *facts* it can get them in abundance.

The Austrian government forbid the practice of Homœopathy, but when the cholera came and the enormous difference between the death-rates in the two schools was seen it rescinded the law.

The committee appointed by the British Parliament found the same difference existing in England between the death-rates of the two schools. The Allopaths actually tried to suppress the truth, but it came out.

The King of Bavaria had the subject inquired into, and found in his dominions that the death-rate from cholera under Allopathic practice was 48.5, while under Homœopathic treatment it was only 6.7.

These facts are official. Why are they not heeded? Suppose the cholera breaks out in our country. Will the authorities permit a death-rate like that of Hamburg or Leghorn because Allopathic dignity will not recognize Homœopathy?

"MEDICINE, as a profession, is exceedingly conservative in its views, and it is seldom that its members indulge in anything but the most nauseously fulsome remarks concerning its gigantic strides. Medical men, as a rule, are never tired of blowing the trumpet in honor of the science and the talents of their order; and it is only at the bedside, it is only when we test our art in the crucible of actual experiment upon the plague-stricken mortals that we are summoned to attend, that we feel how blatant, how ridiculous, how impotent, is our vaunted skill, how ludicrous the accumulated wisdom of our greatest medical apostles. The public judge us by 'results' not by the 'science' in our books. They think justly that any science with which we stuff our medical brains is but a sorry mistress and a poor study that can give us no new means, no new thought, that can act as no new guide, as no finger-post towards the cure of our patients' disease."—*Medical Mirror* (*Allopathic*).

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH

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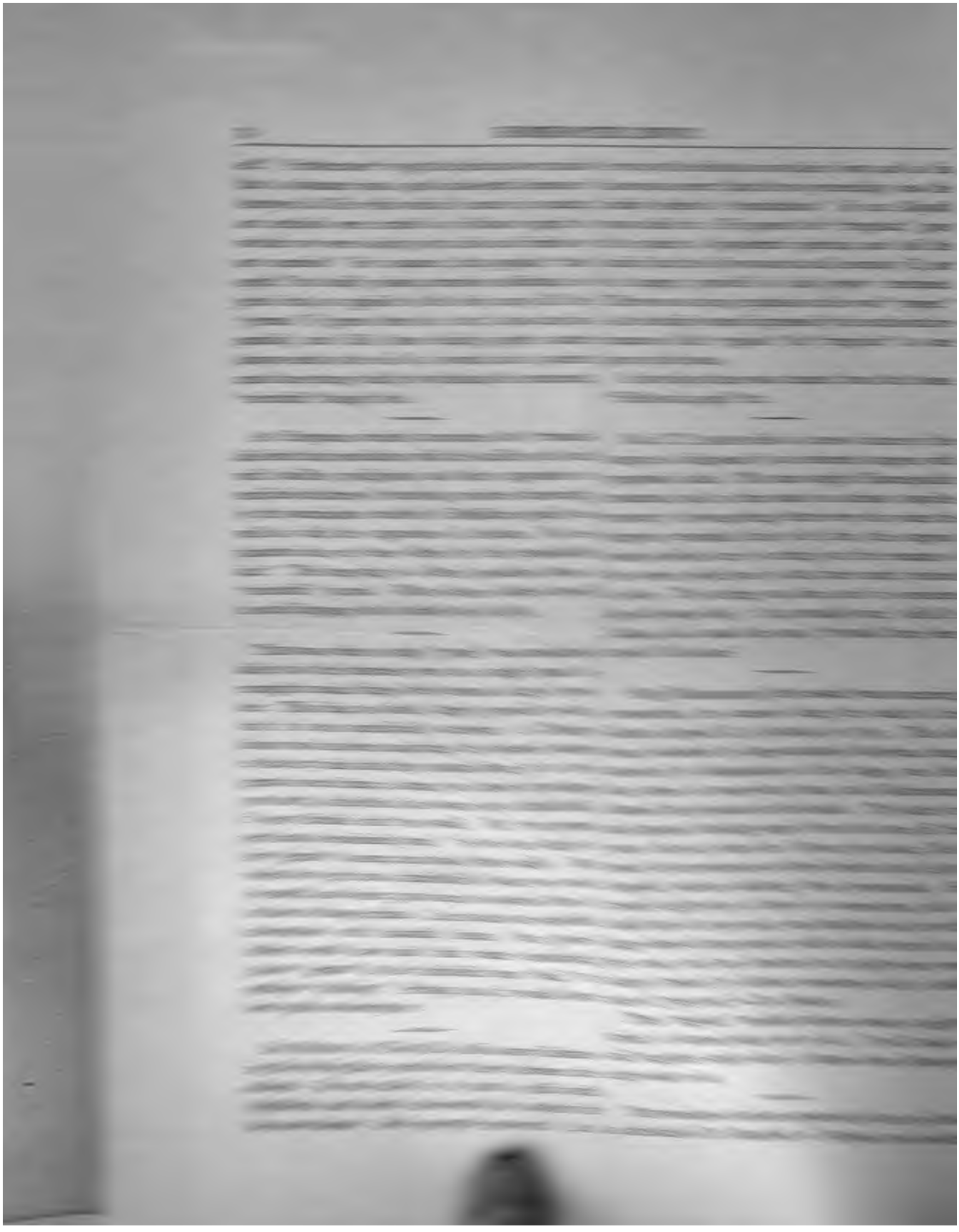
DR. VON DITTMAN, of St. Petersburg, in a short informal address before the British Homœopathic Society, said that Homœopathy was making steady progress in Russia in spite of the opposition and great power of the regular profession. The priests of the Greek Church in the poor districts, where there are no regular physicians, have adopted Homœopathy with great success, and people will often travel long distances in order to be treated by them. The Czar, though he has given no official recognition to Homœopathy, is nevertheless said to be very friendly towards it, and has contributed a sum of money towards establishing a Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Dittman also stated that the regulars were adopting a more friendly attitude. They are probably awakening to the fact that there is something to be learned from Homœopathy. The sooner they awake, not only in Russia, but in the United States, the better for the public. Should the public awake before them there might be some lively times.

DR. MAJUMDAR, of Calcutta, India, says that outside of that city there are few practitioners of Homœopahy in India, scarcely any in Bombay and none in Madras. The missionaries, however, are nearly all active Homœopathists, and through them and intelligent laymen the medical truth is spreading quite rapidly among the people.

MESSRS. BACKER and Bruhat, two scientists of Paris, have been giving the results of their studies before the Society of Biology of that city. Their theory, the fruit of twelve years' study, is that in order to cure disease you must, so to speak, turn one microbe loose in the system to fight another, somewhat as a rat catcher sends a ferret into a rat hole. They propose to fight diphtheria in this manner by yeast, on the grounds that the "invertin and the diastase produced by the yeast cells antagonize the toxic diastases produced by the diphtheria microbes which paralyze the leucocytes of the blood, and thus destroy their ability to combat the invading microbes, while the yeast cells actively attack the diphtheria microbes in the same manner as do the leucocytes and other cells which possess the functions of the phagocytoses."

Such scientific strategy has not been surpassed even by the greatest of military men. The invertin and diastase brigades of yeast attack the toxics of the diphtheria and paralyze their supports, the leucocytes; then the heavy artillery of the cells open on the haughty microbe and swipe the ground with him.

DR. E. A. COOK, of England, makes a lively tilt at the medical fashion of the day. "The germ theory of disease," he says, "which has been sprung upon us as new and fashionable in medicine, is really only the old fashion sprung again, like the crinoline and other matters. A century ago there were men insisting with great vehemence upon the truth of all or most of the ideas which are current in our midst to-day. The germ theory was, in fact, the same as the one of the present day, only it did not take rapid hold of the minds of those who heard it, and, therefore, by and by it dropped out of fashion." "Of course," he continues, "now we know everything, 'we are the people, and wisdom shall die with us.' Everything is a microbe, which is not the product of a microbe in one shape or form. * * * Each medical observer believed that by this theory there was something to kill in the pursuit of his vocation, and each scientific observer seemed to think that the perfection of killing in scientific matters was obtained, when everything was killed—only the thing to be killed was not him-



the rounds in the romance columns of the medical and laic press, clearly shows. Dr. Manfredi has been counting the number of microbes in a single gram of dust in Naples. He found ten million in a gram of the clean dust and five billions in the dirty dust of that city. So one gram of Naples' dust will give each inhabitant of the earth a microbe, and leave a good stock to carry over or put on the bargain counter. If one minute pinch of Naples can yield such a rich return in microbes, the human intellect stands stunned in contemplating the number a Kansas zephyr would lift if it were turned loose in the streets of that city.

"As long as Chemistry has not healed any of the cases which Old School physicians have pronounced incurable, and many of which are cured by Homœopaths, she has no right to arrogate to herself dictatorial powers over Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics. If Liebig asserts, page 311, volume 1, of his 'Chemical Letters,' that a knowledge of the cause of the origin and progression of putrefaction in organic matters renders the question concerning the nature of many contagiums and miasms capable of a simple solution, why then does not Agricultural Chemistry cure the potato rot and the grape disease? What right has Chemistry to meddle with the laws of the living organism if she is not even able to manage the organic life of plants without heart, stomach, nerves, blood, brain, etc., and which are endowed with an extraordinary capacity for effecting a compensation of substance in exchange for excessive waste or considerable privations?"—*Von Grauvogl.*

"NEW truths are never received with willing hearts when first announced to the world. Reforms and discoveries have had to struggle against the power of prejudice and established interest; why should a great and vital truth like Homœopathy, which, when viewed in the light of reason, is seen to penetrate to the very foundations of scientific and social interests, be exempt from the obligation of struggling for the right to grow in a soil that seems much more adapted to rankling weeds than to the bright and glorifying inspiration of Heaven?"—*Hempel, Science of Homœopathy.*

OCCASIONALLY a subscriber will write upbraiding the ENVOY for being too severe on the Allopaths, and probably there are many others who think so though they do not write it. But these peaceful ones do not have to read Allopathic journals. If they did the chances are they would not be so peacefully inclined. Take as a specimen the following from the address of Dr. Mott on "Medical Ethics:"

"Nothing has in any community done more to degrade regular medicine in the estimation of the public, and to embarrass loyal and progressive practitioners, than the too frequent practice of consultations and association with medical men whose education and relations to scientific principles naturally and fairly grade them below the standards of the requirements of regular medicine. I plainly refer to Eclectics, Homœopaths, electric healers, Christian scientists, spiritualists, fortune-tellers, witches, and evil spirits. Let them all alone."

As a matter of simple fact no skilled Homœopathic physician ever feels the need of consulting with these top-loftical gentlemen. Thousands of cases every year that are given up by them as hopeless, and the family told to "prepare for the worst," turn to Homœopathy and are restored to health. On the other hand, how often do we hear of a case given up by the Homœopath that is restored to health by a regular? They are as rare as white crows. Consultation with Homœopaths can never "degrade" a regular; if it has any effect on him it will be to up-grade him.

When Dr. Mott classes Homœopaths with fortune-tellers, witches and evil spirits, he is not only silly but vulgar.

A GRAVE medical journal now informs the world that there are grounds for believing that "appendicitis is infectious and that the infection is a species of bacteria." "Appendicitis" is inflammation of the vermiform appendix, generally due to foreign body. The "vermiform appendix" is a peculiar attachment of the cæcum; and the cæcum is a sort of no-thoroughfare intestine. The functions of the vermiform appendix are unknown, but it is supposed to be "a relic of animal life," as Dunglison puts it; a lingering trace of the monkey in us, as it were. It is now in order for some eagle-eyed man of Scientific Medicine to discover the hard-hearted and most depraved microbe of corns. Perhaps he too is "infectious." If he is, the public should demand rigid quarantine, and should look to the boards of health to take vigorous measures to "stamp him out." Furthermore, if man is not ashamed of his ancestors, rigid measures should be adopted to isolate and stamp out that other microbe who gets on to the vermiform appendix.

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DON'T LET THEM STAMPEDE YOU.

And now the cry is, "Declare consumption to be a contagious disease!" Involved in this cry is, "Give us the power to stamp it out."

This power is sought "for the public good," of course. When this sought-for power is obtained a man's house will be no longer his castle; in time of sickness he must submit to those who *in reality* know no more about the origin of the disease than he does. In Hamburg the medical powers knew when one was attacked by cholera; so did the patient and his family. Patient did not know how to cure the disease nor its origin; neither did the medical men. They must do something, however, so they violated homes and abrogated personal liberty under the cry "for the public good." Men, women and children were taken from homes, where they could have been properly nursed, and dumped into huge hospitals, where they could not be properly nursed. Why?

That question is unanswerable. These proceedings did not save a single life, nor in the least arrest the disease; if they had any effect it was probably to make matters worse. The disease was quite as deadly as in the days when sickness did not cause man to forfeit his liberty; the days when the people would have mobbed a doctor who would order a sick and, perhaps, dying man to be dragged against his will from his home to a hospital.

The men who have acquired this power are straining every nerve to have it extended in all directions, though they teach that disease cannot be cured by their drugs. Why then do they want this power? For the reason probably that they must do something to justify their being. "Give us the power," they say in effect, "and we will stamp out disease. We admit that we cannot cure it with our drugs, but we can do better, we can stamp it out." They have been given the power to a certain extent, and in certain cities for a whole winter they quarantined and fumigated against diphtheria, spent a good deal of money, and probably did not prevent a single case; at least the weekly reports showed no difference in the number of cases and the mortality between the time when they were in the full exercise of their power and the time which preceded it. But undeterred by the absolute failures they have made in trying to check epidemics by treating the sick as public enemies, they now seek to have the power given them to further violate personal liberty and the sanctity of home, under the pausible pretext "for the public welfare," to an extent hitherto undreamed of. Give them the power to declare officially that consumption is contagious, and the public will have a medical Old Man of the Sea on its back that it will find hard to shake off. This Old Man cannot cure consumption, he cannot prevent it; but he can scare the ignorant and thereby get a grip on the public that it will be almost impossible to shake off. It is a great deal easier to confer power then to take it away. Give the power over the sick and afflicted to any body of men for a few years, and they will think that it is theirs, or their successors, by divine right. The men may be changed who fill the offices, but the offices remain. Surely it is not unreasonable to require these men to show some of the good results that have come from the public money they have expended before conferring on them a vastly increased authority to harry families already burdened and saddened by the presence of sickness.

It may be noted here, before passing on to another view of the question, that while the official medical powers are quarantining houses, fumigating, isolating and forcing the sick into their pest houses, the Homœopathic physicians, without any theatrical display, are curing the sick. In Hamburg a Homœopath lost only five per cent. of the fully developed cases of cholera he treated while the official medical men, with all the money and means in their hands, were losing fifty per cent.

The other view of the question is a peculiar one and deserves careful consideration.

Many diseases may be transmitted by vaccination. This fact is so well established that the English Government has been compelled to suspend the practice for the simple reason that it was fast making lepers of the entire people in some of its tropical colonies. There is good grounds for believing that tuberculosis may be transmitted by the same means. The first two people ever vaccinated both died of this disdisease. (See Winterburn's work, "The Value of Vaccination.") Dr. Perron (not a Homœopath) says: "The cow is the tuberculosis animal par excellence." He also makes the assertion that as the death rate per thousand has decreased from smallpox it has increased from consumption, or tuberculosis. "Scientific Medicine" tells us, among a host of other things, that the flesh and milk from animals afflicted with tuberculosis will cause the disease in human beings. If this be so, and they emphatically say it is so, how much more readily may the disease be transmitted by putting the pus, or "lymph," from a running sore on a cow afflicted with tuberculosis, into the life current, the blood, of a human being? If the assertions of Dr. Perron and his scientific brethren on this point are true, then their medical practice is the cause of the steady increase of consumption. How are they to avoid this conclusion without denying the truth of their science?

"SCIENCE" VERSUS CURE.

Under the title of "A Thirty Years' War Against Disease," Professor McKendrick delivered an address to the medical and surgical graduates of Glasgow University, on July 27th last (*Lancet*, August 19th), and we trust that one part of his address may open the eyes of his hearers to the necessity of something better than "science" (by which term Dr. McKendrick was referring more especially to vivisection) can give them. Said the professor:

"It is true there is ample recognition of the large philanthropy of the medical profession and of the self-denying, and sometimes heroic, labors of medical men, but occasionally there is a want of appreciation of our efforts as regards the scientific aspect of medicine, whilst *even educated men show a hankering after what they call curing disease.* There is still in the public mind a belief that disease is an entity, something that must be driven out of the body" [what do the modern microbian theories amount to, if they do not teach this?] "or conquered by a specific remedy. The layman has a difficulty in grasping the scientific conception that disease is not a thing but a perverted process" [again, what about the microbes?] "that must be guided back to normal lines by judicious methods founded on a sound knowledge of natural tendencies."

This is all very fine, but the "judicious methods" are so conspicuously unsuccessful as a general rule, and the "sound knowledge" so universally wanting, that the layman, educated or otherwise, is not to be blamed for neglecting "science" and taking to methods making less pretence and having some practical results in the way of genuine cure to offer. The intelligent layman knows pretty well when he is cured, though he may not care much for Dr. McKendrick's explanations. If the Allopathic doctors would only bring themselves to look at things from the lay point of view, and set themselves to find specific cures in place of "science," it would be very much the better for their practice. They need not give themselves much trouble either; it is all ready to their hand in Homœopathic works.—*Homœopathic World.*

WON'T MIX.

The following letter from the Earl of Dysart was published in the Surrey *Comet* (England) on September 16, of this year:

"I am anxious to put before the public a matter concerning the Royal Hospital at Richmond. Some years ago I wrote to the secretary to offer to subscribe £100 per annum for the next ten years, if Homœopathic treatment could be introduced in addition to the old system. In due time I received a reply to the effect that such an idea could not be entertained. I ought to add that I was not given any reason for this decision. A few weeks ago I wrote to renew my offer, as I thought that the time had now come to reconsider that decision, and at the same time I requested that my letter should be published, so that the public might have a chance of discussing the matter. I was informed that my offer was put before the medical council and declined. As far as I am aware, my letter was never published. I think you will agree that (assuming that this institution exists for the benefit of the public) any offer of this kind ought not to be refused without consulting at least the subscribers. The correspondence in *The Times* some years ago on the odium medicum and Homœopathy ought to convince any one not blinded by prejudice of the

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him in.' If I suggest a consultation, it is only because I don't know what is the matter; if I pooh-pooh the idea as unnecessary, I am 'afraid of showing my ignorance.' I am expected to, so to speak, cast a horoscope on a baby's life, and tell its mother what its ailments will be. If I can't do that, I 'cannot possibly know very much.' I am expected to foresee all the 'ills that flesh is heir to' six months before they come. I once lost a patient whom I had treated for influenza, because I did not fortell an attack of rheumatism which came on three months later. In all cases, if they get worse, the fault lies in the medicine; if they get well, it is 'the goodness of Providence.' If I send in my bill, they say, 'He is in a terrible hurry for his money;' if I don't, it is 'so unbusinesslike.' 'But we get well paid,' do you say? My dear sir, if I received payment for one-half I do, I should die from shock."—*Medical Record.*

HINTS.

(Symptoms gleaned from Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*:)

"Fear of ghosts at night," *Carbo veg.*

"Cephalalgia [i. e., headache,] consequent upon excess in drinking," *Carbo veg.*

"Toothache brought on either by cold or warm substances," *Carbo veg.*

"Chronic looseness of the teeth," *Carbo veg.*

"Bleeding at the nose at night." *Carbo veg.*

"Waterbrash," *Carbo veg.*

"A good remedy to improve the condition of the blood," *Carbo veg.*

"Suffocating asthma with icy coldness, blue color of the skin and great anguish about the heart," *Carbo veg.*

"Rheumatic affections; rending pain in the limbs," *Cuprum.*

"Epilepsy, purely nervous, St. Vitus dance," *Cuprum.*

"Humnid eruptions in the face," *Graphites.*

"Ulcerated corners of the mouth," *Graphites.*

"Constant soreness between the fingers," *Graphites.*

"Graphites can seldom be repeated with advantage."

"Excessive thirst; he drinks often, but little at a time," *Arsenicum.*

"Cold, catarrh—the watery nasal mucus causes a smarting and a burning in the nostrils. Discharge of a corrosive fluid from the nose," *Arsenicum.*

"Daily headache from noon till evening," *Silicea.*

"Excessive or too frequent sneezing; obstructions of the nose for many years; dry coryza; constant coryza," *Silicea.*

"Stiffness, want of flextion and loss of strength of the finger joints," *Silicea.*

"Headache rising from the nape of the neck towards the vertex," *Silicea.*

"Soreness of chest, from dry hacking cough," *Silicea.*

"Fetid sweat of the feet, cadaverous smell of the feet," *Silicea.*

"Coryza with chilliness, catarrh and cough," *Sulphur.*

"Asthma. Arrest of breathing in paroxysms, partly during motion, partly when sitting or lying; he is obliged to take a deep breath after which the asthma passes off," *Sulphur.*

"Frequent attacks of suffocative arrest of breathing," *Sulphur.*

"Very fetid sweat of the axillae." [Arm pits,] *Sulphur.*

"Frequent and sudden flushes of heat," *Sulphur.*

"Constipation when travelling," *Platina.*

"Itching of various parts of the body, burning itching over the whole body, blotches as from nettles—rash—"*Sarsaparilla.*

"Warm feet and icy-cold hands, or vice versa; frequently, however, both extremities are icy-cold. Sensitiveness to cold air," *Sepia.*

"For three or four years I have been hearing of the the use of pine-apple juice for the cure of diphtheria, but thought little of it. Recently, however, it has taken better shape in the report of a case where the child was given up by the doctor, and a friend coming in named the fact that he had known children relieved by the pine-apple. The physician in attendance said, "Get it and try it; it can do no harm." A ripe pine-apple was gotten, and the juice expressed, and given in teaspoonful doses slowly. It seemed to clear the throat, swallowing was easier, and in a few hours the child was sleeping, and recovered well." —*Dr. John M. Scudder.*

ACCORDING to the *Deutsche Zeitsch. fur Chir* out of six hundred and ninety cases of diphtheria operated on in Children's Hospital, Zurich, the death-rate from tracheotomy was 45 3–10 per cent., and from intubation 39 per cent. This information may be useful and interesting to physicians who have no other means of meeting this disease, but to those skilled in Homœopathy it can but cause a sad

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HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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As a rule, the gentlemen who advertise things medical in the daily papers are not noted for modesty, and this is especially true if they be of that comparatively recent class who parade "Homœopathic cures." In huge headlines they proclaim the merits of their "Homœopathic Cure for Rheumatism," or any other disease, and thus lead the uninformed to believe that by buying a bottle of their remedies they are "trying Homœopathy." The impudence of such claims is so great as to be laughable to anyone with the slightest knowledge of Homœopathy, but every one does not have the required information. A good many people must buy these "Homœopathic cures," or the men pushing them could not afford to spend the amount of money they do in advertising. If they would drop the word "Homœopathic" and simply advertise their stuff as Blowhard's Cure—or whatever other name they saw fit to adopt—we should not have a word to say, but the use of the word "Homœopathic" in connection with a secret remedy is a deception of the worst kind. A remedy is Homœopathic to the symptoms it will cause when taken by those in a state of health, but no one knows what symptoms secret remedies will produce. *Rhus tox* is a remedy for rheumatism much used in Homœopathic practice, but *Rhus tox* is not the only remedy for that rather vague ailment. In Lilienthal's *Homœopathic Therapeutics* there are one hundred and fourteen different remedies for "rheumatism," and each one presents a different picture. Knowing this, is it not absurd? is it not downright dishonesty for anyone to advertise to cure sufferers from "rheumatism" with one "Homœopathic cure?" Then, too, think for a moment of the varying phases "rheumatism" presents, of feet, legs, back, shoulders, arms, fingers, heart; in fact, of almost every organ of the human body, and should not even the most heedless see the foolishness of looking for a cure for all these varying diseases from one bottle?

ONE advertiser who has been especially noisy about his "Homœopathic cures" started out without a title. Soon, however, he appeared as "Dr.," and in time blossomed out as "Prof. ———." Where he procured his degree of medicine is not stated in the register of physicians, neither does his name appear in the latest edition of that work.

Another bad break of his was to advertise that at great expense he had procured the "formulas" of "the most eminent Homœopathic physicians." No Homœopathic physician has any "formulas." There is nothing secret about Homœopathy, and anyone with the taste for such things may read all the books that Homœopathic physicians study and use in their practice.

THIS sort of quackery is possible because of the prevalence of Allopathic ideas with the public. If the world had been dominated by Homœopathy in the past as it has been by Allopathy such a thing as a secret or proprietary medicine would be utterly impossible. The Allopath when called upon to treat a patient first diagnoses the ailment; this in his practice is the most important feature, for a mistake in diagnosis, if discovered, covers him with shame. After the diagnosis is made he prescribes for the disease known under that *name*. In that practice "rheumatism" is rheumatism and nothing else, and it is easy to see why people fall into the habit of regarding not the symptoms but the name of the disease. So if they get the idea that they are afflicted with "rheumatism" they naturally look for a "cure for rheumatism," and thus the advertising quack has the way opened for him by Allopathy. In Homœopathy the physician observes the symptoms presented by the patient he is called on to treat, and

on one of the vaccinating crusades conducted under the auspices of the Health Board.

Dr. Frank J. Freel, who peformed the autopsy, was not present, but sent instead a statement containing an exhaustive result of his inquiry. After relating at length the condition of the remains in technical terms, the report concluded:

If general septicaemia existed, due to vaccniation, the arm, the seat of inoculation would have shown signs of septic poisoning; therefore, in conclusion I must state that death was caused by hemorraghic pericarditis and acute parenchymatous nephritis and cannot be attributed to vaccination.

Mrs. Smith the mother of the boy, was the first witness called. She was dressed in deep morning and spoke in a subdued voice. "When the doctor came to the house," she said, "I objected to having him vaccinate the boy, as he had been vaccinated several times before and it had not taken. The doctor took hold of his wrist and said "I will give you something that will take," and before I knew what he was doing he had vaccinated him. A few days after he began complaining. He had never been sick in his life before, and I called in our family physician, Dr. Costales. The boy complained of pains in his knees and crept around. For a week or ten days before he died his nose and mouth bled steadily."

After Mrs. Smith had testified Coroner Creamer said: "Any member of the jury or any lawyer in this case is privileged to ask any question he desires. I do not want it understood that it is my intention to prevent anybody from exercising this right, as was recently reported."

Dr. Costales was the only other witness

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of the boy's death," asked the Coroner.

"Poison," was the terse response.

"From what source?"

"That I couldn't say."

"To what did you ascribe death in your certificate?" a juror wanted to know.

"Articular rheumatism, superinduced by vaccination."

"Then you think vaccination was the cause?"

"I do."

"Will you swear to that?" inquired the Coroner.

"No, I cannot," replied the doctor, hesitatingly.

There was no other testimony. The jury retired, without being charged, and, after extended deliberation, returned with a verdict that death had been due to "a complication of diseases caused by vaccination."

The foregoing is from the report in the Brooklyn *Times*. It is plain that neither doctor, coroner nor jury had the nerve to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The following is from the New York *Mercury:*

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bergraf, 30 Thames street, have five children, of whom Julia is one. Last September they were all successfully vaccinated by Dr. Alvin H. Schwab, of 717 Bushwick avenue. Notwithstanding this, Julia and three other Bergraf children were corralled in Public School, No. 36, on Bushwick avenue, and again vaccinated. The public vaccinators were informed that these children had been successfully vaccinated last September, which fact was also evident from the scars on their arms.

But the public vaccinators paid no attention to this, and again vaccinated the children. Immediately after the operation little Julia fainted, and the teachers had great difficulty in reviving her. The child at once became very sick. Her arm became very much swollen, and finally it turned black, while the vaccination mark turned into a virulent sore. The flesh became eaten away clear to the bone, and a hole made as large as a thimble.

On Monday last the child's health seemed a little better and she went to school. But in an hour or so she was taken very sick and was hurriedly taken home. There she was attacked with convulsions and complained of her throat being stopped up, and her jaws refused to work. When Dr. Schwab reached her bedside he discovered that lockjaw had set in, and called in Dr. Joseph Meyer in consultation. The child's sufferings were terrible for nearly two days, when death mercifully came. There can be no doubt that the horrible sufferings and death of this child were directly due to the enforced and needless vaccination (even the vaccine was not at fault), and that some foreign substance got into the wound. If the wound had not been made foreign substance could not have got into it. It is needless to say that the torture and death of this little girl has filled the whole people of the neighborhood with horror of the very name of vaccination. In fact, the Health Board vaccinator seems to them to be Death himself, armed with a poisoned lance.

The after effects of this vaccination crusade will be an interesting study. For this purpose one should read Burnett's little work on *Vaccinosis*, which deals exclusively with the many forms of seemingly chronic ills that result from vaccinations together with their cure.

One straw showing the wind blows on this subject is the fact that in conservative Germany 5,000 separate petitions have been sent in begging for relief from compulsory vaccination. It won't do to pooh pooh these people as "ignorant and superstitious" for they are nothing of the sort, but a race noted for patient and thorough study of any subject they set about examining. All that these people, and those who think as they do in other countries, ask is to be freed from compulsory vaccination. If this unjust law be repealed those who believe in the rite can still be protected by vaccination, and they should be content to leave their neighbors who think differently in freedom. This is certainly not an unreasonable demand.

Another straw is the following from the *Medical Record*, the leading Allopathic journal of the country:

The Health Boards have no power in this State [N. Y.] to compel vaccination directly and to punish by imprisonment those who will not be vaccinated. We doubt if a law compelling universal vaccination could be enacted at the present time.

Another straw is the following severe words to the Brooklyn State Doctors, who sought to imprison two men who refused to be vaccinated and who had the pluck to fight for their rights:

It is beyond anything I ever thought of that such an officer should have the power to impose perpetual imprisonment in this way. The discretion you claim is limitless, and on the same theory you might as easily sentence a man to death as to perpetual imprisonment. I am of the opinion that you have no such power.

And the *Medical Record* backs this up by saying: "The position of the judge is undoubtedly right." It looks as though the days of compulsory vaccination were numbered, for Justice Gaynor is no obscure authority and no doubt every court in the land would sustain him if appealed to.

regret that men should be so blind, especially when, as in this case, it is the little children that must suffer from that blindness. Judging from results obtained in Homœopathic hospitals, the operations would not have been needed in 99 per cent. of those cases.

IN a letter to the *Hahnemannian's Monthly* defending *Variolin* as a better and safer preventive of smallpox than vaccination, Dr. Geo. W. Winterburn, of New York city, writes:

It is very difficult to say, with assurance, that the remedy given has prevented an attack of a disease, but the same evidence that *Belladonna* is a preventive of scarlet fever, and *Pulsatilla* is a preventive of measles, exists to prove that *Variolin* is a preventive of smallpox. It is certainly true that I have given it to cases presumably susceptible, and certainly unvaccinated, and where the persons were continuously in the presence of smallpox, and they have not taken the disease. My experience in smallpox is, of course, limited, but where I have had an opportunity to treat it I have never had a second case occur, and I believe this immunity of the rest of the family to be due to the fact they were protected by *Variolin*. When, therefore, Dr. Dake says that potentized virus is devoid of all power as a preventive of smallpox, he is making a statement beyond his knowledge. The *Variolin* which I have used, as a 30th triturate, was prepared by Boericke & Tafel.

AFTER reading one of the papers with which certain physicians occasionally favor the public one is apt to rub his eyes in wonder. *Harper's* for March contains such a paper, by Dr. T. Mitchell Pruden, on "Tuberculosis and Its Prevention." The doctor starts with the assertion that "at least one-half of the entire human race" is afflicted with this disease, yet at its close he calls for special hospitals where the consumptives may be isolated. If half the world is consumptive, the other will have a big job on hand when it begins the task of isolation. But then in all probability the doctor is simply making a big guess, and if called on for proof would have to come down like any other man who asserts what he cannot prove.

The reader is also told that it is impossible for anyone to become consumptive unless invaded by the germs thrown off by a consumptive. This also, although advanced as fact, is simply assertion.

Anent his plan for cleanliness there is not a word to utter but commendation, but one does not have to be a learned bacteriologist to know that a house where the dejecta of the sick are allowed to be scattered over the floors, beds and clothing is a filthy house, and that filth is a breeder of disease.

In reply to a query that always bothers the germ theorists (they say, however, that it is no longer a theory), why, if these germs are to be found everywhere, are we not all consumptive? The doctor replies that some of us have a greater degree of "susceptibility" to the disease than others. Precisely so. But, good sir, what is "susceptibility?" Why does A and many of his family succumb to the germs of consumption, while B and his family, who associates with them, have never a trace of the disease? B is not "susceptible," very true, but why is he not?

Ah, learned sir, when you can answer that question you will have taken a long step in advance of your present position. When you can *cure* A's "susceptibility" you need no longer fear "germs," even by your own admission. Therein is where Homœopathy is so immeasurably in advance of you; it attacks the "susceptibility" and does not bother much about germs, for when the "susceptibility" is removed the germs are powerless.

And, sir, after all, what is the conclusion of the much-talked of germ-science? Does it not resolve itself to one ultimate—cleanliness? Yet you know this was taught by an older and higher authority than any bacteriologist, an authority that commanded "Wash and make you clean."

*
* *

DOCTOR FLICK, president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, also tells the world through the *Philadelphia Polyclinic* that:

"Were it possible to induce every tuberculous patient to sterilize every particle of broken down tuberculous tissue immediately upon being given off, and did every such patient have the necessary intelligence and means to effectually carry out such sterilization, tuberculosis could be stamped out in a few years without registration or action upon the part of the Government."

All which is interesting if true, but the assertion sets one to speculating. If the consumptive is the cause of the disease, how was this perpetual motion started? If it was a spontaneous growth at one period, why not at another? There is an old fashioned term, "predisposition" is the word (Dr. Mitchell says "susceptibility"), that at one time played quite an important part in medical literature, though of late "bacilli," "germs" etc., have shoved it aside; but that does not alter the facts, for nature cares not an iota for terms. They say that the dust of all our large cities contains countless millions of disease germs, and among them the germs of consumption. If that be so why does any one escape the disease? The answer must be that they do not have a pre-

disposition to it. What, then, is this "predisposition" or "susceptibility?" Surely it must be something, without which germs are powerless. If that proposition be correct—and who can successfully dispute it?—then there is something more terrible than germs. That something probably is the disease itself. If it be present in a human being there is no need of germs to develop it, for it is the parent of its own germs.

In that wonderful work, "Chronic Diseases," Hahnemann teaches this. Call it by what name you please, if it be within anyone no disinfectant or germ-killing will avail. Neither will right living, though that will retard its growth; but sooner or later the inward disease will break out and then death is inevitable. This is far more terrible to contemplate than any "germ," the more so as it is the truth. But even in this state there is hope, for this "predisposition" may be eradicated by Homœopathy, especially if treated at an early stage. Tens of thousands so afflicted have been restored to health by true Homœopathic treatment, and that number will be swelled enormously as physicians study deeper into Hahnemann's works and the people go to them for treatment. Not in germ-killing, but in Homœopathy, lies the physical regeneration of mankind, and the keynote to the whole is to be found in Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases"

FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS AND BOOKS.

Some years ago Dr. J. P. Dake wrote a paper on this subject, that was published in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, from which we take the following:

"Here then is our creed upon the subject:

"1st. All persons residing beyond the reach of a good Homœopathic physician should have a good book and a case of Homœopathic medicines.

"2d. All persons patronizing a Homœopathic physician, but residing at an inconvenient distauce from him, should have a book and case.

"3d. All persons performing the part of the good Samaritan, in furnishing medicines gratuitously to the poor, should have a book and case.

"4th. All persons determined to doctor themselves should have a book and case; and, finally, as the closing,

"5th. Article of our creed, we believe that wherever medicine is needed or taken, in the absence of a good Homœopathic physician, there should be, in real service, a case and book."

"It is, of course, understood that we should have all, who are obliged to exercise or wish to indulge in domestic practice, possessed of good abilities for the undertaking. But if they have them not they still are better off with our outfit than that of cruel Old Physic.

"Having thus freely expressed our views of the value of domestic works we will add, that we are in favor of popular knowledge upon the subject of medicine as upon all other subjects; and would about as soon withhold the Bible from those not favored with a living teacher, as our doctrinal and practical works from the people not favored with a living practitioner of Homœopathy. That we have valuable domestic books none may doubt who reads. Nor are we among those who complain of their increasing number. We say, let every man who will write his book on practice. If it is good it will be an addition to our stock; if not, it cannot block the wheels of progress. If we had but one author in that branch he would not have the stimulus of competition to urge him on to improve or perfect his work.

"We say, open wide the gates to competition; and, at the same time, to the critics and reviewers, open wide your eyes, that no unworthy author may pass unscathed. In every book let the good be praised and the bad condemned, till every author in the domain of our heaven-blest system shall write in the spirit and with the success of the Father of Scientific Medicine."

THE *Therapeutic Gazette* for March contains an article on the "Treatment of Sweating Feet." Every treatment recommended is purely external, yet there is but one external measure that is entirely safe, and that is simple cleanliness. One would think that even an Allopathic doctor could see that stopping up the pores of the feet by means of external drug action does not in the remotest degree touch the cause of the trouble, but simply stops the flow of sweat, which, logically, seeks some other outlet, too often at the expense of the patient's health.

Sweaty feet should be treated by internal medication only. In general fetid perspiration of the feet calls for *Silicea*.

Sweat with tenderness of the feet, *Petroleum*.

If patient is very subject to skin eruptions, *Sulphur* should be thought of.

Nitric acid and *Lycopodium* are also remedies for foot-sweat, the former especially if sweat makes the toes sore.

regulars," for these latter, at least, do not perform "operations," and as a rule do not give anything like such dangerous doses as does your regular. As a further taste of regular ethics we clip the following from the same journal, and the reader will please to remember that this in a light way deals with the doings of the medical salt of the earth:

I know a woman who has five doctors whom she consults at regular intervals. Number one, who is of most importance, looks after her general system, and is consulted when the trouble cannot be definitely located. Number two is the eye, ear and throat specialist. Number three takes care of her skin and complexion. Number four has tackled her hemorrhoids, but has not cured them; he is the "rectologist." Number five, ah, number five! he is in the swim just now; he palpates the appendix, the ovaries and their accessories, and is ready for a laparotomy should a pain strike his territory. I know she has also been in the hands of the dentist and chiropodist. The best of all is she has money and prospects of a long life, if she does not take too much of number one's medicine. I am number one.

And yet these men are always fretting over the misdeeds of "quacks!"

THE New York State Board of Health is using large quantities of tuberculin to assist in diagnosing tuberculosis in cows. It is claimed that where diagnosis is made by this method the evidence of the autopsy is invariably confirmative. We trust the authorities have not confounded cause and effect, but if the inoculations of tuberculin are not followed by a very prompt post-mortem there is room for a very reasonable doubt.

In any event there is great danger of infecting healthy animals, and indirectly those who drink the milk or eat the flesh of such cows. So that, in the long run, the remedy threatens to do more harm than the disease.

Theoretically, the discovery of tuberculin has been of great benefit to the medical profession; practically it has caused wide-spread harm. Its discovery was beneficial, because it served to show how easily the most brilliant mind can be led astray when enthusiasm gains the upper hand of judgment; practically, its use has caused disease, death and desolation.—*Medical Brief.*

A COMMITTEE of six Allopathic doctors appointed by the Buffalo Academy of Medicine to investigate tuberculosis has made its report. After reading it we cannot see that they have added to the sum of human knowledge. They simply quote from "authorities," assume that their authorities are correct, and thus reach the conclusion that

Tuberculosis, popularly known under the names of consumption, decline, scrofula, marasmus, wasting disease, inanition, lupus and white swelling, is a contageous disease; that is, every new case is produced by exposure to some other case.

They admit that "the public" do not believe in their conclusion, and, therefore, it is, in their opinion, the duty of physicians to educate the public in this direction, which means, in other words, that they should do what they can to create a panic on the subject of this disease. Furthermore they "recognize" that tuberculosis may be propagated by milk and meat, and, therefore, all milk and meat and all the dairies should be thoroughly "inspected." To do this in a thorough manner it would be necessary to appoint thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of new officials at good, fat salaries. No doubt the men appointed would go into the scheme with enthusiasm, for the average man dearly loves a good salary, and here would be an opening for as many, or more, if the work be done thoroughly, men as are required to fill the post-offices, and at better salaries and with less work.

We often wonder if these medical gentlemen realize the import of their words; as a simple matter of fact, if the "earnest recommendation" of these Buffalo gentlemen to have "all" the meat and milk in the country "thoroughly" inspected were to be thoroughly carried out it would require the appointment of tens of thousands of new officials. And the results? Probably the public health would be just where it was before. If Government would appoint a lot of competent Homœopaths to *cure* the cows there would be something useful done.

THE druggists, too, are waking up to the folly of modern Allopathy or "Scientific medicine." A correspondent of the *Druggists' Circular*, himself a druggist, writes:

A powerful factor for harm may be found in the increasing use of large quantities of depressing drugs. The now tribe cause of death (heart failure) was almost unknown before the advent and great popularity of antifebrin, phenacetin and other marked heart depressants. No reflecting mind can fail to believe that the effect of reducing the temperature several degrees and the heart's pulsation twenty or forty beats in a few hours must be injurious.

The universal prescribing of enormous doses of quinine by physicians and its extensive use as a household remedy can also be credited with much injury in this direction. Knowing as we do, from personal observation, that quinine is capable of causing insanity in many persons especially susceptible to its influence, we cannot doubt that to it many cases of melancholia can be directly traced. Quinine is far from being the harmless drug it is supposed by the general public to be.

All of which has been repeatedly pointed out by Homœopaths.

THE latest official reports of the various asylums for the insane in the State of New York show that the percentages of recoveries of sanity under Allopathic treatment is 15.75 per cent. of the number treated, that number being 8,340 during period covered by reports. During the same period there were 1,104 cases treated Homœopathically, at Middletown the percentage of recoveries was 27.61 per cent. of the number treated. But notwithstanding this great difference in favor of Homœopathic treatment of the insane, it seems to be impossible to have this treatment extended to the other hospitals; indeed, at times it requires bitter fighting to keep the hospitals already under Homœopathic control from passing into the hands of Allopaths. The superiority of the Homœopathic treatment of the insane is no new thing, as Middletown has far surpassed the Allopathic asylums ever since it was opened. But notwithstanding all this, the better treatment is absolutely refused entrance at the other asylums, and a more or less constant effort at killing it is maintained.

Why is this? If Allopathic doctors are honest in their protestations (and we believe they are) that their sole aim is to alleviate disease, why do they so bitterly and stubbornly and blindly fight Homœopathy which they know is more successful than their own treatments ever have been?

If they really wish to alleviate the condition of the insane under their care, why do they not invite the aid of Homœopathy which restores 27.61 per cent. of its patients to sanity, while the best they can do is to restore 15.75 per cent?

If there is any solution to this "problem" we would like to have it.

DR. HORATIO C. WOOD admits the early success of Homœopathy over his own school, but explains the matter by saying that his predecessors did "much more harm than good." But the difference between the two schools still continues, as was conclusively proved by the paper read by Dr. David A. Strickler, of St. Paul, Minn., at the World's Fair Congress, though not quite so marked as in the Allopathic days of Calomel and bleeding. Dr. Wood, and men of his way and thinking, hold that the success of Homœopathy was due to the fact that they did nothing except amuse the patient until he got well, and that more people died under old Allopathic methods because the old Allopathic treatment did more harm than good. Naturally people will ask, Why do you not show as good a record to-day as the Homœopaths? If the reply be as in case of the older Allopaths, people will ask, Why then do you not cease prescribing medicine that work an injury to your patients? But that reply will hardly be made. They may try to question Dr. Strickler's figures, but here they will be met with the hard fact that his figures are simply an abstract of the health reports from all the large cities and the health officers are practically all Allopaths.

The real answer is that the Homœopathic is the better treatment. It cures more people; it shortens the duration of their illness, and it obviates those months of convalescence when the patient is slowly regaining his health from the combined effect of disease and drugging.

A SUBSCRIBER to the Homœopathic ENVOY wishes to learn of a *cure* for impacted bowels with internal hæmorrhoids, also catarrh of the alimentary canal and humming in the head. Please answer in the June number of the ENVOY, as I have read other suggestions that have been effectual, and oblige.

Our correspondent is asking a pretty large question, and is evidently a case for a skilled Homœopathic physician. If bowels are really impacted, probably an injection is required to remove the obstruction. On the small data given we would suggest *Collinsonia* 1 for the hæmorrhoids and accompanying constipation.

For immediate relief of constipation do not resort to cathartics, as these always make the condition worse as soon as they cease to act, but use a glycerine suppository, which gives relief and does not counteract the indicated remedy.

Among the remedies for constipation are: *Bryonia* when what is passed is very dry and dark colored.

Opium 30 for constipation of long standing, especially if there be a rush of blood to the head and drowsiness.

"*Nux Vomica*, evening; *Sulphur*, morning; for a week at a time" is a favorite remedy with those who do not object to alternating remedies.

For hæmorrhoids the best remedies for quick relief are: *Æsculus* 30, internally, and *Æsculus Suppositories*, for non-bleeding piles, or *Hamamelis* internally with *Hamamelis Suppositories* for bleeding piles, or *Collinsonia*, internally, and *Collinsonia Suppositories*, for cases of obstinate piles accompanied by constipation. Many a case of hæmorrhoids has been permanently cured by these simple means, especially if accompanied by strict cleanliness of parts affected.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

Address all communications, books, exchanges and subscriptions to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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A SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN, in *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, January, 1895, says that he "practiced old school medicine straight for five years." Then he realized that many of his patients whom he pronounced to be incurable had been cured by Homœopathy. This led him to buy Homœopathic books and prescribe Homœopathically in all mild cases. In time he ran up against a bad epidemic of diphtheria. In one house he lost four cases; the fifth and worst in the same house he concluded to treat Homœopathically. It promptly recovered. Then he dropped the old school and has never regretted the action. What a blessing to the sick it would be if all other old school men would "buy a few Homœopathic books."

THE late Dr. Von Villers was once called in to see a dying woman. "The only task," he said, "assigned to Homœopathy in this case was to save the person who was slowly dying the now insupportable task of swallowing powders, pills and mixtures. Not a very honorable task, but yet accepted by me, especially because circumstances compelled me." The patient, eight years before, had been afflicted with a fever for which her attending physicians had given large doses of drugs. From that day she was never well, and had been subjected to all manner of doctoring save Homœopathic. Dr. Villers found a woman emaciated to the last degree, covered with bed sores, who could not even lie down in her bed. It seemed a hopeless case, but something in the suffering eyes determined the doctor to do his best.

Not to go into details it may be stated that in two weeks time this dying woman was up and practically well.

"I cannot lay aside my pen," concludes the doctor, "without mentioning a certain *haut goût* which the case adduced above afterward afforded me. The surprise of the husband of the sick lady was greater than I had expected, but by no means so agreeable as I had expected. With the sure prospect of the near demise of the patient he had made 'other engagements.' The unexpected preservation of this life caused a great disappointment in his calculation. I was unceremoniously paid and dismissed, and could not even finish my observation of the case. I had made an enemy. Homœopathy is a dangerous thing to deal with. Sure enough!"

ANOTHER case related by Dr. Villers is both instructive and amusing. He had a family of p ny children to attend. One day the mother called his attentions to the fact that one of them, a boy, was very lousy. "During these disquisitions I had drawn the little delinquent between my knees and convinced myself, by separating his thick hair here and there, of the presence of his troublesome tenants, and at the same time I perceived a rancid, flat smell coming from his scalp. This phenomenon I, being wrapped up in my physiological dignity, was going to leave on one side; and I thought it my duty to advise the mother to cleanse the boy's head several times a day with comb, soap and sponge.

'But I have not done anything else but that for the last three months," replied the mother, 'and yet he has become worse every day.'

"The mother assisted my bankrupt silence by the modest question: 'But I have heard that Homœopathy has remedies which drive away the lice?'"

"I answered: 'I have also heard of it, but never seen it. *Staphisagria* is recommended for this purpose, and if you wish it you can make the experiment by giving the boy every day a dose of the thirtieth centesimal potency.'

"Shaking my head I departed. Four or five days after this conversation I again entered the house,

looked at the younger patients, whom I had called to see, when Kola, whom together with his lice I had forgotten, was brought in. The mother presented him to me with eyes radiant with joy, declaring him free from lice. After a slight electric twitch which my physiological conscience had suddenly felt at this news, I took hold of the delinquent head and began to look for lice; to be frank, I discovered in the deepest bottom of my spiteful soul a slight hope that I might find at least one louse. A most industrious search did not bring me to this goal; I really found not a single louse; and there was another thing I did not find any more, and this was the specific smell of the scalp which I had noticed at my first call. Now I put aside my physiology and began to think. First I considered the facts as I had seen them; namely, the fact that five days ago Kola's hairy scalp was tenanted by lice; then he had received the slight dose of the decillionth attenuation of *Staphisagria* in his stomach, and that now not only the lice had disappeared, but also an important change in the function of the hairly scalp had taken place. Then I drove home and quietly allowed the facts to talk. These confessed to me what I had already thought on another domain of the doctrine of parasites, namely, that a merely mechanico-chemical destruction of the parasites was not sufficient, because the capacity for infection did not rest on a chance mechanical ground, else we could not see why all men should not be supplied with lice. But the affected individuals offer to the eggs of the parasites, which are found everywhere, a specific pathological distemper of the cutaneous function, in the chemical constitution of which they find the specific condition of their development and existence. Now, two things are clear: First, that the local killing of the parasites, however complete it may have been momentarily, still leaves behind the subjective faculty of infection; *i. e.*, the pathological chemical constitution of the cutaneous secretion. secondly, that it only needs the specific reduction of this constitution in order to make the surface of the skin unapproachable to these parasites."

A CHILD was treated at the Cincinnati hospital by the antitoxine method for diphtheria and apparently recovered, but a short time afterward it became paralyzed and died.—*Chicago Medical Times.*

"DR. J. T. BOYD calls attention to the fact that sheep fed on grass grown on soil wanting silicate of lime are attacked with pining ill and rot, diseases closely allied to tuberculosis; and that when changed to a pasture where these ingredients exist they become better."—*N. Am. Jour. of Hom.* All this is confirmatory of the theories advanced in Hensel's *Macrobiotic* and his other works, which are well worth reading.

NOT SO very long ago a man bought the finest cow he could find in order that his child might be fed on milk above suspicion. The child died of tuberculosis. No one knew where the child could have contracted the disease. Finally some one suggested the cow. It was killed and veterinarians pronounced her to be tuberculous.

Not very long ago a wealthy farmer-for-fun had a herd of over seventy cows of the finest breed that money could buy. A veterinarian examined them and said they were tuberculous. The wealthy man voluntarily ordered the whole herd to be slaughtered. The wealthy man's family and his numerous retainers, however, were *not* victims of tuberculosis, not even one. Can any one put these two paragraphs together and make them fit?

FROM the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob mankind has tended its flocks and herds and lived, and thrived on, more or less, the milk and butter and cheese derived thence. But in the tail-end of this century, after a lapse of some thousand or hundreds of thousand years, it has been discovered that cows are tuberculous, and for several years bacteriologists have been warning the world to avoid this "source of infection" which, for an unknown number of years, they had been using in a happy ignorance. "Milk, or the tuberculous cow, must go," they say, and the reply comes, from one in position to know, that to kill off all the "tuberculous" cows would result in making milk as dear as champagne and put beef out of reach of all save by millionares.

Let us hope that a reflex wave of common sense will roll over the country soon. Bacteriologists are but human, and, therefore, liable to err. That even if they do not err in the matter of bacilli it amounts to this: That if we eliminate all food in which there is "danger of contagion from bacilli" from our diet, *there would be none left.* The world seems to be between the devil of polysyllabic microbes or deep sea of starvation.

THE next meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be held at Newport, R. I., beginning Thursday, June 20, 1895. Preliminary arrange-

ments are about completed by the local committee, and the indications are that the meeting will be one of the most successful and enjoyable held for many years. All the officers and committees are hard at work. Those intending to be present at the meeting may obtain all necessary information as to hotels, etc., by addressing Dr. George B. Peck, Providence, R. I., Chairman of Local Committee. Membership blanks and any information relating to the Institute may be had by addressing the General Secretary, Eugene H. Porter, M. D., 181 West 73d street, New York City. Every Homœopathic physician should join this great national body. Write to Dr. Porter for particulars.

I WAS once a resident in the family of an Allopathic physician, whose wife had suffered excruciating pain from otalgia, for two days in spite of all remedies applied by her husband, and I was invited to prescribe. The simillimum was perfect for *Pulsatilla.* I drew the doctor's attention to this fact, and gave *Puls.* 2c., and in fifteen minutes the patient was relieved of all pain. The doctor subsequently made a few experiments for himself, which resulted in his being expelled from his society.

During a summer's outing on the Pacific coast I was introduced to an Allopath, who, not knowing me to be a practitioner of Homœopathy, invited my assistance in the case of a little child with a severe case of pneumonia.

"Doctor, I am a Homœopath."

"Oh! well, so much the better."

We saw the little patient. *Ant. tart.* was indicated, but I had left my pocket case in camp twenty miles off. We went to the drug store, got a grain of *Ant. tart.*, potentized it, and it was administered by the doctor as I directed, stopping the medicine on signs of improvement.

I subsequently met Dr. ———, who informed me that the child, *which he had "given up,"* made a good recovery. Had the patient been an adult I should not have been invited to prescribe.—*Dr. J. F. Mathew, Victoria, Pa., in Homœopathic Physician.*

THE *Medical Record* says that "the nervous system requires complete rest after blows caused by sorrow. Recent medical observations show that the physical results of depressing emotions are similar to those caused by bodily accidents, fatigue, chill, partial starvation and loss of blood. Birds, moles and dogs, which apparently died in consequence of capture, and from conditions that correspond in human beings to acute nostalgia and 'broken heart,' were examined after death as to the condition of their internal organs. Nutrition of the tissues had been interfered with and the substance proper of various vital organs had undergone the same kind of degeneration as that brought about by phosphorus or the germs of infectious disease. The poison of grief is more than a name. To urge work, study, travel, the vain search for amusements, is both useless and dangerous. For a time the whole organism is overthrown and temporary seclusion is imperative for proper readjustment."

The stress laid by Homœopathy on the mental symptoms has always been a fruitful source of merriment to the shortsighted; as usual Homœopathy is right, but does not get the credit.

PURE olive oil is useful in infancy, adult age and old age, in health and in sickness, its increasing demand would very decidedly indicate an increasing knowledge of the laws of health.

Much is sold as olive oil which has nothiug of the olive oil about it save the name. Much genuine olive oil is of an inferior grade.

A good, pure oil is valnable, all others worthless.

Pure olive oil has been well known and freely used by the members of the Continental medical profession in all forms of chest trouble, but in this country apparently it does not receive as much attention as its valuable properties and its successful use would seem to merit.

From the earliest moments of infantile life—and we might add, as early as its first bath—olive oil will be found a valuable application for the new-born infant, soothing and nourishing the delicate skin.

One of the most important things to have always on hand in the nursery, therefore, is a bottle of the best olive oil.

In a large proportion of the diseases of infancy and childhood it will be found of the greatest value. It is especially useful in all forms of bronchial disease, whether acute or chronic. It relieves the congestion of the mucous lining of the air passages, maintains an equable temperature, affords a soothing warmth and is, without doubt highly nutritious.

It is safer and better than jackets of Indian meal or any of the common applications found in the nursery.

The oil should be slightly warmed, then the patient's chest should be bathed profusely with it. Afterward a strip of clean, old and soft shirting, large enough to completely envelop the whole chest, and thoroughly saturated with the oil, should be carefully applied. Over this a larger piece of dry cotton cloth must be firmly, but not too tightly, adjusted.

Inunctions will be found excellent in all cases where artificial nutrition is sought for.

In all eruptive diseases like measles, and especially in scarlet fever, chicken-pox, and so on, nothing is better for an external application.—*Remondino.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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A BACILLINUM CASE.

Mr. H. C. D., aged twenty, bookkeeper, a tall, slim, verdant youth. For the last four or five years the left ear has been affected, and during the last week the right, with dull pain and discharge. The right canal filled with pus, the left with fetid cerumen and crusts, the removal of which leaves the tissues red, excoriated and oozing. The eustachian tubes, right, dilatable, the left questionable. The pharynx and naso-pharyngeal tract thick, red tissue, tonsils ragged, the nares crusty and atrophic, hearing distance (watch), right $C/_{20}$, left $^{8}/_{240}$.

The young man's father had died of phthisis at forty-two, and he had suffered from night sweats, although there were no evidences of pulmonary consolidation. He bade fair to follow his father—apathetic, stooping, lack of physical muscular vigor, and extreme discouragement on account of the aural condition characteristic of the case at this date. He was taught auto-inflation, and put upon *Mercurius biniodide.*

Oct. 30th. Canals contain less pus, more scales. This removed, auto-inflation, H. D. (watch), right $^{20}/_{20}$, left $^{2}/_{240}$, plantago glycerole and *Mercurius biniodide* continued.

Dec. 4th. Same condition. Removed pus and scales, deep tissues in much the same condition. Here was a case of undoubted phthisical heredity, and no improvement after a period of six weeks. It was now decided to give Dr. J. Compton Burnett's *Bacillinum.*

Dec. 18th. Better, no pus, dry scales. Both canals cleansed. *Bacillinum* repeated.

Jan. 2d, 1893. He had contracted a severe cold, which thickened the mucous membranes of the entire head, and the hearing distance was slightly diminished thereby. *Ferrum phosphoricum* was given—one dose of *Bacillinum.*

Jan. 18th. Right canal more normal, left canal, boils at the external meatus. *Calcarea picrata* and plantago glycerole relieved the pain and irritation.

Feb. 1st. No pus, tissue hard and scaly, *Bacillinum*, one dose.

March 12th. Both canals are dry, same medicine.

April 23d. Canals clear. H. D. with the watch, right $^{20}/_{20}$, left $^{15}/_{20}$.

May 7th. In every respct better, hearing apparently normal, canals and drum-heads dry, only slightly scaly, eustachian tubes dilatable.

The brief items can give little idea of the transformation wrought in this patient. He has a healthy and ruddy countenance, stands erect, with shoulders back, full of vigor, enjoying his business, and full of hope for the future. In view of experiences with similar cases the prognosis was absolutely hopeless. Cases of suppurative diseases of the middle ear, in subjects of phthisical history, have invariably gone from bad to worse, until a general pulmonary trouble terminates the life. *H. C. Houghton, M. D., in Hom. Eye, Ear and Throat Journal.*

(Wherever there is a taint of tuberculosis or phthisis *Bacillinum* seems to work wonders if taken in time. But no one should attempt to use this remedy until Burnett's book, in which it is introduced, has been carefully read. The book, *New Cure for Consumption*, 3d edition, sells for $1.00 (by mail, $1.08), at any pharmacy.)

HINTS.

According to Kunkel, when sick babies endeavor frequently "to push away their noses with their little hands" *Zincum* is indicated.

In bronchitis where *Ant. tart.* or *Kali bi.* seem to be indicated, yet fail to give relief, try *Bryonia.*—Sanderson.

Dr. Clairborne (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) deduces from experience that *Quinine* may produce blindness and that the size of the dose necessary to do so is inde-

terminate. *Quinine* is a good thing to let severely alone.

Dr. Scudder, on *Phytolacca*, said: From the fact of its specific action on the throat and its sedative effect, it always constitutes a very material part of our medication in diphtheria. We believe that no single remedy excels it in favorable action in this disease."

Dr. Mann, in *Medical Century*, claims that "nightmare" may be entirely cured by rubbing between the toes each night.

An experienced practicing physician recently remarked to the ENVOY man that when *all* the teeth hurt, not a common toothache, but an all-round one, a species of rheumatism of the teeth from cold, that *Bryonia* would soon bring blessed relief.

A dose of *Rhus tox.*, after exposure to wet and cold, will nip many a case of sickness in the bud.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Martins, one time practitioner of medicine, but now pastor of the famous "Old Swedes Church," of Philadelphia, writes the ENVOY: "Of *Millefolium* I can say from my own personal experience, that two or three times weekly the mother tincture put on the head with a sponge will stop the hair from falling out."

For the unpleasant crack in the lower lip that afflicts a good many people, Burnett recommends *Natrum mur.*

Rev. C. N. Nichols, of White Plains, N. Y., writes the following, which may be useful to others:

"Some time since I purchased a box of 'Malt Extract Bon Bons.' At that time I was very hoarse and had such a 'tickling in my throat' at times when I was speaking in public that I was obliged to stop. The 'Bon Bons' have afforded me very great relief, and my people notice the difference in my voice. You can hardly understand how much easier it is for me to speak in public than it was before. You are at liberty to use the above testimonial, if you wish, over my own name."

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Will you kindly answer two or three questions for me? How does *Variolin* or *Vaccininum* protect from smallpox? I have always understood Homœopathic medicines had no effect on a healthy person, only on disease and symptoms to which the remedy was Homœopathic. Now, a healthy person shows no symptoms of smallpox and has not the disease so I do not see how the remedy can protect.

Then I was talking with a skillful doctor, who believes in vaccination, about the increase in consumption, cancer, leprosy, etc., and he said vaccine virus was not taken from a full-grown cow, but from a healthy *young heifer* before it could possibly be tuberculous; again, cancer and leprosy are not diseases which affect cows, so how can vaccinating with virus from the animal infect a human being with those diseases?

Which is best, *Variolin* or *Vaccininum*, and how often should it be given to protect?

M. H.

M. H. asks a question that no one can answer: "How does *Variolin* or *Vaccininum* protect from smallpox?" In fact we do not know that they do protect, or, for that matter, that even vaccination protects. At odd times during the past fifty years a good many Homœopathic physicians have administered one of the two remedies named to those exposed to smallpox and none of them have reported a case of anyone thus "protected" having contracted the disease, which is more than can be said of vaccination. How the remedies protect, or do they protect? we do not know. But here is a theory offered for what it is worth:

Even in the worst epidemics—cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or the "black death"—only relatively a small number of the people living where the epidemic prevails contract the disease. Why? Has anyone ever tried to think out that "why?" They say vaguely that those who do not are not "predisposed." In other words: In all epidemics there must be the contagion *plus* something in one's constitution to bring out the disease. Now our little theory is, that when one of the two remedies named is taken internally it *cures*, or removes that "something," and then the contagion is harmless. If the aforesaid "something" (call it predisposition) is absent then the remedies have no effect for good or ill.

Whether "a healthy young heifer" can or cannot be tuberculous is a question of fact beyond our powers. That cancer, leprosy, scrofula, etc., etc., can be transmitted in vaccination from cow-pox we do not believe. *But* a vast amount of vaccination has been done, and perhaps is still done, from scabs taken from the human arm. Now if that human being has any disease lurking in his or her system there is great danger of its being transmitted to the one vaccinated. Old readers of the ENVOY may recall a case, related in these columns, of a clean-blooded young woman, a Sunday-school teacher, who was vaccinated, and after the operation the doctor told her that the virus used was from the arm of a negro baby. The vaccination "took" and spread until it developed into a horrible case of elephantiasis or "elephant's leg." It was *certainly* the result of vaccination.

As to which of the two remedies is best we cannot say, but would prefer *Vaccininum*. This is triturated

fresh every year at the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies from the purest cow-pox obtainable. We presume that a dose once a week, or every two weeks, would be sufficient unless one is in the house where the disease prevails, when a more frequent dose might be better.

IN a letter to the publisher a very successful practicing Homœopathic physician says:

I have urged my friends in the profession to scatter the ENVOY in their communities, and have frequently been met with the reply that it would cultivate too much "home prescribing." This in a measure is true, but I know that I have gotten many patients through the little paper and I also noticed a decided decrease in the domestic expedients, such as *Castor oil*, *Laudanum*, *Quinine*, etc., so long believed to be indispensable in staving off death until the *doctor* could get there. *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Nux* and *Sulph.*, five little bottles, frequently reinforced by *Hepar* and *Spongia*, make a far less complicated case for a Homœopathic physician to follow, and as far as I am concerned, mostly preferable.

"Home prescribing" probably will continue in the future as in the past, but when the time comes in a family when it is deemed necessary to call in a physician, the Homœopathic practitioner will stand a much better chance of being consulted in a family where there is a general knowledge of its merits than in one where it is simply "little pills" and nothing more. Dr. Hering always maintained that the Homœopathic "domestic physician" and family medicine cases were the best friends the Homœopathic physician had. They made the people firm believers in Homœopathy, and in all cases of illness really requiring the aid of a physician the Homœopathic physician was sought by that family, and its influence was always in favor of Homœopathy.

TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Committee on Life Insurance Examiners of the United States, having been in correspondence with the various old line life insurance companies of the country during the past few years, and having received from nearly all of them positive assurances that no discrimination is made in the appointment of medical examiners on account of school of practice, but that such appointments are based exclusively upon individual merit, are now desirous of verifying these statements through the testimony of the profession. The committee therefore request all Homœopathic physicians throughout the United States who are holding appointments as medical examiners of *old line* life insurance companies to at once notify the chairman of the committee of such fact, giving the date of appointment. Also the committee would be glad to hear direct from all Homœopathic physicians who have *within the past three years* been refused such appointment, or who have had their examinations rejected solely on the ground of their being a practitioner of Homœopathy or a graduate of a Homœopathic college.

This does not refer to assessment companies but only to regular old line companies which are so recognized.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE, *Chairman*,
Committee of Life Ins. Examiners, A. I. H.
745 Marshall Field Bld'g., Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Your issue of November, 1894, contained an editorial on Gaultheria in Neuralgia and Rheumatism, which I read with kind interest, and have since re-read several times.

Some time ago my wife was taken with a severe attack of sciatica, of which she suffered intensely for two days and nights, being unable to rest by day or sleep at night.

For a week she had been suffering with an acute attack of indigestion. I was treating her for this, and the most distressing symptoms were under control when the sciatica appeared on the field. Believing the rheumatism to have its origin largely in the dyspepsia, and being unwilling to interfere with the action of the remedies that were unmistakably overcoming the dyspepsia I continued the treatment for a day and night, disregarding the sciatica, which I thought would disappear with the dyspepsia. Her sufferings became so intense that I was compelled to turn my attention wholly to the rheumatism. I carefully studied all the symptoms and found the case clearly *Rhus t.* which I at once prescribed, and continued for a day and night, but without any amelioration.

I then resolved to test *Gaultheria*, and about two o'clock P. M. I gave her thirty drops on sugar. Two hours later, on my return, I found her at the sewing machine, singing cheerily, and when I inquired how she was she said she was suffering but very little pain. At five o'clock (three hours later) I gave her thirty drops more.

At bed time she was entirely free from pain, and only felt it slightly when stooping, or getting up, or turning suddenly.

I gave her fifteen drops on going to bed. She slept sweetly and awoke *well*, save a little soreness at spots along the course of the sciatic nerve, which disappeared during the day.

It has been sometime now, and there has not been the *slightest* return of the trouble.

In the interest of others who may suffer thus, I wrote this.

Very respectfully,
REV. E. C. ALTSRIN.
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Ansoncock, Va., Jan. 26, 1895.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

I notice, on page 93, you mention for sudden hoarseness of singers, etc., "*Aurum tri.*" What is it? is a fair question. This mistake, for such it is, began among the students attending Materia Medica lectures under Prof. Ad. Lippe; owing, as I personally know, to his peculiar, broad German pronunciation of the name of the drug really meant, viz., *Arum triphyllum*. *Aurum*—gold—in any form is doubtless a cure for various ills; but it is the *Arum*—Indian turnip—which cures hoarseness, etc. J. C. M.

Dr. M. is quite right. It was a mistake in proofreading that was observed too late for correction.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Please inform me what is meant; in other words, what are we to understand by, for instance, 12x and 12c in Homœopathic medicine. We know it means the dilution. What part of the mother tincture is contained in a 12x remedy? Also in a 12c remedy. If one has a 3d dilution remedy and wants to take a 12th dilution, how can he go about to reduce it?

Very respectfully, S. M. EDWARDS.
Argusville, North Dakota, Feb. 2, 1895.

In homœopathic pharmacy two scales for potentizing medicines are in use: the centesimal (or Hahnemannian) and the decimal, introduced later on by Dr. C. Hering, to distinguish the two; a Latin X is appended to the latter, thus: *Aconite* 12 denotes the

centesimal potency, while *Aconite* 12x means the 12th decimal potency. "C" stands for "centum," 100; thus *Aconitum* 12c would mean the 1200th potency.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper what remedy you would advise for chronic inflammation of antrum, right side, about four years' standing, yellow discharges from nostril, greatly increased by colds in the head have had surgical treatment, with but temporary relief. Would like to know of some constitutional remedy.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Consult a homœopathic physician. ENVOY cannot give better advice than that.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

If you answer correspondent's wish you would give a remedy for lameness, rheumatic pain in feet and ankles. Pain and lameness are not constant, comes and goes. It followed la grippe two years ago, and possibly partly, if not wholly, due to lead poisoning. Have been using *Lime juice* and *Cod liver oil* and *Sweet oil*, also alkalies internally, and am some better. No swelling of feet and limbs.

——, M. D.

In the *Bee Line Repertory* we read: "Sprained and bruised feeling in ankles, *Val.*, *Ruta*, *Led.* and *Kalm;* in the morning *Rhus.*" All those remedies have that sensation, but which, if any, is indicated, we do not know. Try *Rhus*, and if it fails *Ledum* in potentized form, of course, and internally.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC BOOK WORLD.

The veteran, Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, has contributed another volume to Homœopathic literature, *Hahnemann's Therapeutic Hints*, a book of sixty octavo pages, cloth, selling for $1.00 (mailed, $1.05). Dr. Dudgeon says: "Though Hahnemann has not written any complete work on his clinical experience, his writings are by no means destitute of valuable indications for the remedial employment of many of the medicines whose pathogenetic properties he had investigated." This book contains those indications in repertorial form. Messrs. Gould & Son, London, publishers. Book may be purchased at Homœopathic pharmacies in this Country.

Dr. Yingling's *Accoucheurs Emergency Manual* will be out before this number of the *Envoy* reaches its readers. It will be a very useful little work at the bedside. It will make about 330 pages, pocket size. Price $1.50, net, by mail $1.56.

Dr. Burnett's *Greater Diseases of the Liver*, published in 1891, is out of print.

Cooper, of the *Medical Gleaner*, gives the following terse summary of Dewey's last two books:

The student who will thoroughly master the author's "*Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*," then just as thoroughly master his "*Essentials on Homœopathic Therapeutics*," will be quite well equipped for battle with disease, even if he should be such a noodle as to quit study right there. The two books constitute a comprehensive and compact library in themselves. The works are capable of being very helpful to any physician of any school, and we heartily commend them to the favor of all.

The *Pathogenetic Materia Medica*, the work of the Baltimore Medical Investigation Club, is now on the pharmacies book-shelves. It is a new departure in Materia Medica and has excited considerable attention. To each admitted symptom is attached the number of the provers experiencing that particular symptom. This feature, not to mention others, will make the book a useful one to the general practitioner. 347 pages, 8vo., cloth. $2.00, net, by mail $2.17.

Besnier, in *La Semaine Medical*, Paris, recently took the same position in relation to skin diseases that Hahnemann taught so many years ago in that misunderstood book, *Chronic Diseases*. Dr. Pemberton Dudley, who is editing the new edition and translation of the *Chronic Diseases* that is being brought out by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, recently remarked that the closer he studies that book the clearer does he see how much Hahnemann has been misunderstood, even in his own household, in the teachings of *Chronic Diseases*. The new translation is a timely undertaking, for copies of the German original are very rare, and those in English equally so, with the disadvantage of being very faulty in translation. The subscription price to the new edition is $8, delivered to subscriber post paid. The book will be in one volume of perhaps 1,300 or 1,500 pages, half Morocco binding; the edition is a limited one, and every one interested in the practice of Homœopathy should make sure of getting a copy.

Dr. Jones's *Bee Line Repertory* has not been on the market over six months, yet is to-day one of the noted books of the day, and popular, too, for it is very small, elegantly gotten up, and deftly arranged for quick reference. The arrangement is original and convenient. Take, for instance, HEAD. First comes "*Headache*," with remedies for the various kinds; then comes "*Occuring*," *i. e.*, time of headache; then "*From*," *i. e.*, "From catarrh, *Kali bich.*, *Nux v.*," or "Sun's heat, Ant. c., Glon. 3x;" then "With," *i. e.*, with "eye pains, Cimic., Onos., Spig;" then "*Pains seated*, *i. e.*, In temples, Bell., Chin., Nit. ac;" then "*Pains relieved*;" by so and so; then "*Sensations in the Head*," Giddiness, "*Motion of the Head*," "*Position of Head*," "*Scalp*" and "*Hair*," all this in less than seven pages of a book, pocket sized. The *Bee Line* is hardly designed for a fully developed case of sickness, but to answer the thousand and one questions, "What shall I do?" for this, that and the other thing, there is no more convenient or better arranged book. It sells for $1.00, by mail, $1.03. Flexible red leather, gilt edge.

J. S. Hurndall, member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England, is engaged on a practical work on the treatment of the diseases of the horse. There is no doubt but that the promised work will be the most useful and popular veterinary book ever published. The author is thoroughly versed in all the lore of the old veterinary school, but for all that his book will be soundly Homœopathic in treatment. The publishing house of Boericke & Tafel will bring it out.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

Address all communications, books, exchanges and subscriptions to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,

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HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date *to which* their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

CURIOUS reading in the Life of Hahnemann—curious to us to-day though desperately serious in fact at the time. In 1821, when Prince von Schwarzenburg came to Leipsic to be treated by Hahnemann, the party spirit broke out at a great rate. The Saxon government, in consideration of the Prince, would not allow Hahnemann to be molested at the time, but his pupils were fair game for the opposing rage. The officers invaded the homes of Hornburg and Franz, seized their stock of medicines, gave them to two beadles who solemnly proceeded to burn them—the medicines, of course—in a public place. Well may good-fellow *Puck* make a slighting remark of "these mortals."

THE ostensible grounds for publicly burning the little pills and dilutions of the Homœopaths was that there was an old law which prohibited doctors from dispensing their own remedies—the patient must pay them for the prescription and then pay the apothecary for filling it. Homœopathy reduced the expense one-half or more by cutting off the apothecaries charge. One gentleman, both an apothecary and physician, thought to get around it by opening an apothecary shop himself, where he could prescribe Homœopathically, and pretty soon, owing to the then unheard of cures, he nearly monopolized the whole practice and drug business of the town. But he could not stand the pressure and was forced to give up curing the sick and leave the town. Then things settled down into the old ruts, a
paid roundly again for stuff that did 1
benefit them. Curious reading is the Life of Hahnemann.

THE *Centralbl. f. Inn. Med.* of September, 1894, tells of two children "cured" of the itch by means of ointments. Shortly after the "cure" both suffered from nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys). One of them pulled through but "in case 2d there were pains in the loins, swelling of the legs, abdomen, and scrotum, cough, and an impetiginous eruption on the legs. The urine contained albumen and large blood-casts. In addition, there were signs of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia. The boy steadily got worse and died a few days later." So year after year the truth of the *Chronic Diseases* is confirmed to those willing to see.

AMONG the "Hints" for March was one credited to the Rev. Dr. Isaac Martin, "one-time practitioner of medicine, but now pastor of the famous 'Old Swedes Church' of Philadelphia." This statement was slightly erroneous on our part, as Dr. Martin is not pastor but assistant minister of that historical church.

ATTENTION is called to changes in list of pharmacies, on the fourth page of ENVOY, acting as agents for the journal. In San Francisco the agent is now the "Brook's Homœopathic Pharmacy," at 119 Powell street. A new one has also been added to the list, W. Voight Frame, 712 Penn street, Reading, Pa. This last named pharmacy has been established for a number of years, but drifted into the condition fitly described as "run down," partly, perhaps, from too much "cheap medicine." Cheapness is a very desirable quality in these hard times, but when it is attained by the sacrifice of quality it is a cheapness that is costlier for pharmacist, physician and patient than the highest prices would be. Mr. Frame announces that he intends to sell only the preparations of the well-known Homœopathic pharmacists and importers, Messrs. Bœricke & Tafel,
will insure to all who buy of him strictly re-
nes. We might add that the Brook's

pharmacy, at San Francisco, also handles the same preparations.

There are many ways in which Homœopathic pharmacy may be cheapened. For instance *Aconite*, *Belladonna* and many other of the old remedies may be prepared from dried plants at a less cost than the duty alone amounts to on the fresh plant tinctures, but it is not the medicine on which the full success of Homœopathy is based. A saving may be made in the quality of the alcohol used; only the finest and purest quality should be employed in the making of tinctures, but much is used that is loaded with fusil oil. It is noticeable that the odor of tinctures prepared with pure alcohol and those with the cheap fusil oil quality is very different even though there be no difference in the plants. Another great cheapening process is to simply mix all triturations above the IX instead of triturating each X for two hours as is done by the best houses. Many other means might be mentioned by which cheapness is attained at the expense of quality, but let these suffice.

THE opponents of vaccination are called fanatics by those who believe in that venerable practice; perhaps some of them are. The root of the word is the Latin *fanaticus*, which in turn is from *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, where, we suppose, that deity was wont to hold forth to his admiring followers who believed what he said. This hardly fits the opposers of vaccination, who only kick for personal liberty in the matter of medicine, which seems to be a reasonable thing on their part. On the other hand, it looks as though the Latin-derived word "fanatic" fits the promoters of vaccination as though made for them. They have passed laws compelling people to submit to their medical views under severe penalties, and now comes a high dignitary in the Church of England who says that no child shall be admitted to confirmation who has not been vaccinated. Such a child is unfit to mingle with Christians in his opinion. If this is not fanaticism, what is it?

THE "animal extracts" seem also to be getting in their work. M. Biclers fed a Macaque monkey with sheep's thyroids and it died in six days. He had heard of an adult and one or two children having died suddenly of the thyroid treatment. He considers *Thyroidin* a heart poison, and that it produces a cumulative action like *Digitalis*. So it goes. Everything under the sun is tried, whooped up and then suddenly dropped. And they call it "Medical Science." In the meantime Homœopathy continues to cure all cases that can be cured by medicine, and permits those fated to die to die of their disease and not of the "remedy." Some day the world may have sense enough to recognize in Homœopathy the Law of Cure.

DR. READER, of Myrtle Point, Oregon, in *Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy*, relates the following incident the moral of which each reader of the ENVOY should take unto himself. It was his first case of diptheria.

"I hurriedly hailed my preceptor, a pure homœopath, with these words: 'Doctor, what do you give for diphtheria?'

"'Who has diphtheria?' he asked.

"'Johnny J——,' I replied.

"'Hurry back and treat Johnny J—— and let the diphtheria take care of itself" he answered and turned his back on me."

NOW that the first antitoxin hurrah is over we are beginning to hear the truth about this dangerous stuff. Dr. Lennox Browne writes *The Medical Press:*

"I regret to have to record that a further experience of antitoxin has resulted in six deaths out of a total of eight cases treated, all due to inflammation of the kidneys. This is a sad but singular confirmation of the testimony you publish in the current issue of *The Medical Press* from Dr. Benda, of Berlin, who, on post-mortem examination of 39 subjects dying under the antitoxin treatment, found nephritis in 33 cases, 8 of which were of severe grade."

And again in *British Medical Journal:*

"In this respect the short series treated with antitoxin at University College Hospital, under the superintendence of Professor Ringer, is of exceptional value; but what a lesson it teaches! Eight cases with 5 deaths—1 from cardiac failure, 1 from total suppression of urine, and 3 with evidences of septicæmia, all established by necropsy."

IT is curious reading, *Anno Domini* 1895, that the only way to treat hæmorrhoids or "piles," as the sufferers commonly call them, is by surgery; yet that is about all one reads of the treatment of this cruelly painful disease, or condition, in medical journals. And what a "cure" it is! Says Dr. H. Smith, F. R. S- "There is every now and then after the use of the ligature great suffering, protracting for a long time the convalescence. I refer to the ulceration which sometimes remains unhealed for a long period after the separation of the ligature." And from Dr. Kelsey: "I have never seen worse

pains, lasting sometimes for a week, than that operation can cause. I have in my own practice kept a patient fully under the influence of morphine for a week," etc. And the pitiful part of it is that after all this suffering the probability is that the hæmorrhoids will grow again as bad as ever. All this painful and undignified suffering may be obviated by proper homœopathic treatment combined with cleanliness; or by the use of *Æsculus* suppositories, or ointment, for the sticking, non-bleeding piles; or by *Hamamelis* suppositories, or the ointment, for bleeding piles. Complete homœopathic treatment is to be found in *Hæmorrhoids*, by W. Jefferson Guernsey, M. D., a most excellent little special book to have in the library. When the external treatment of *Æsculus* or *Hamamelis* is resorted to it is well to accompany it by internal medication of the same remedy in potentized shape. Burnett, in one of his bright brochures, tells of two cases of piles across the street from each other and both about as bad as could be. He had one case and an old school man the other. Burnett slowly but surely *cured* his case with internal medication and the judicious use of ointments; the other man "operated," and inside of a year his case was worse than before and had come under Burnett's treatment for a *cure*.

AN address delivered before the Oxford Medical Society by Dr. Samuel Wilks, and printed in the *Lancet*, November 24th, is rather suggestive. The prevalent allopathic method of prescribing drugs for disease, according to Dr. Wilks, "is simply pandering to human weakness."

He objects, and the objection is an honest one, to "the attempt to treat disease on principle when we possess no principles."

As to therapeutics "it goes too fast, constantly changing with every fresh view of disease."

"At present every man is a free lance, and treats his case according to his fancy. Should it be a case attended by fever, one medical man gives *Antipyrin* to reduce the fever, and another *Digitalis* to reduce the pulse, and so on."

Dr. Wilks, himself a truly "eminent physician," thus admits that he and his profession have no guiding principles, no fixed method of treating disease, and each one treats the sick according to his individual fancy.

Yet to listen to the shoutings over this state of anarchy, which state they dub "scientific medicine," one would think that they had overcome disease, death and the devil. But they have not, and, according to Dr. Wilks, when they treat a sick person they simply experiment on him, which means that they may cure, but with always the possibility of killing.

Is it any wonder that Homœopathy with its clear, cleanly defined law of *cure* is rapidly growing, and its practice spreading every year? The only wonder it that between the beneficent practice of pure Homœopathy and the empirical follies described by Dr. Wilks there should be any hesitancy in choosing.

DR. KERSHAW, in a paper in *Clinical Reporter* on "Some Unnecessary Gynæcological Operations," speaking of a young and beautiful woman whose physician persuaded her to undergo the operation of ovariotomy for some slight but constantly recurring trouble, writes: "She consented to have the operation of ovariotomy performed, because she was led to believe it was a simple procedure, and that it would free her from pain and enhance her beauty. The doctor failed to tell her that a great many patients after ovariotomy take on excessive fat, and that coarse hairs have grown on the chin in some reported cases, and in one quite a beard developed."

In this particular case, however, the girl died from the "simple operation." And it seems that those who do not become coarse and fat from the operation are apt to develop hysteria, melancholia and even insanity.

HOMŒOPATHIC physicians in general argue that the cutting out of tumors and other growths of a like nature does not cure the patient, but at best merely affords a temporary relief, and that the true cure is to be made by medicine operating homœopathically. There is an abundance of testimony to prove that such growths can be, and repeatedly have been, cured by homœopathic medication and what has been done can be done again. The truth of the contention of homœopathic physicians that the knife is not a cure, but a mere palliative, is confirmed by a paper from Dr. W. W. Keen, in the December number of the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, on the subject of cutting out the female breasts. Dr. Keen cites statistics which show that the percentage of those "cured" range from thirty per cent. on 108 cases operated on as the best results down to 11.83 per cent. of cures on 1,234 cases analyzed by Gross. Any one suffering from such growths should at least give Homœopathy a few months' trial rather than risk such a very dangerous operation. And, furthermore, it should be known that even in the cases "cured" surgically all that has been done is the removal of the malignant growth; the system remains the same with probably the same causes ready in a few years to produce another growth, while with the medically cured the *cause* has been removed and will never again be operative.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies:

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., and 111 South 13th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., and 15 West 42nd St.
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Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati, O.: 170 W. 4th St.

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A. J. TAFEL.

On Saturday, March 9, Mr. A. J. Tafel, senior member of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, homœopathic pharmacists and publishers, departed this life in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He arose on the morning of that day apparently as well as ever, but in a short time was seized with pains about the heart. Physicians were summoned and towards evening he seemed to be very much better, but about twenty minutes after five o'clock he gave a gasp and his life in this world was terminated. That this sudden ending of an active and useful life was a great shock, and a greater sorrow, to his family and wide circle of friends, it is needless to state—there were none but poignantly felt this sudden departure of a dear friend.

The term "departure" is here used instead of "death" because of Mr. Tafel's religion. He was a life-long member of the New Church, in which the word "death" is not recognized in the commonly accepted meaning of the term. In the New Church it is believed that when the Lord in His wisdom calls one from this world it is not a termination of active life, but an entry into a higher and fuller life. There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body; when man is called to the spiritual world he finally and forever leaves the natural body and it returns to earth from which it was formed, and the man enters into his spiritual body to live forever in a world of light, warmth and intense vitality unknown in this world of matter. Those who leave this world as infants grow to the flower of young manhood or womanhood and so remain forever; those who leave bowed down with a weary load of physical ills leave these behind them and gradually return to the brightness and joy of the spring-time of life. To them even the best that this life can give is cold and dark by comparison. Firmly holding this faith "death" had no terrors for Mr. Tafel, and his family, while naturally sorrowful at their loss, are not bowed down into the hopeless abyss of those who can only think of their dear ones as remaining in the cold earth. Hence, too, the absence of the deep lustreless black that is usually the accompaniment of departures to a better land.

Mr. Tafel was born at Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany, on September 13, 1839. His father was a professor of languages, and few men in his day, or since, have mastered as many tongues as he.

When about the age of fourteen, in 1853, he, Mr. A. J. Tafel, came to this country and entered into the drug trade as apprentice, being employed during his early years both in homœopathic and allopathic pharmacy, mastering both professions. He was so employed when the war broke out. Like hundreds of thousands of other men he dropped all else and enlisted, one of that mighty northern host that so suddenly arose. He saw much active service and was in the thick of that furious flood-tide of war, Gettysburg. At the close of this era he entered in the business of homœopathic pharmacist at Philadelphia, purchasing the pharmacy at 48 North Ninth street, of his brother-in-law, Dr. F. E. Boericke. In a few years the two consolidated and Mr. Tafel took charge of their New York branch. From that time the firm slowly but surely enlarged its scope until it easily led the world in the pharmacy of homœopathy. The roots of this reach far back. In the early days, with no pharmacopœia, no pharmacists, no traditions, homœopathic pharmacy was necessarily a very tentative profession. The early members of the firm in question, however, had the friendship of the father of homœopathy in America, Dr. Constantine Hering, and under his eyes and those of the other pioneers the infant pharmacy grew to vigorous life. The tradition of those early years have been maintained and have guided the house ever since. In time Dr. F. E. Boericke re-

tired and was succeeded by his sons, one of whom, F. A. Boericke, M. D., remains in the business and succeeds to the post of senior partner. The other partner is Mr. A. L. Tafel, son of Mr. A. J. Tafel. Thus after many years the firm has come into the hands of the second generation. Fortunately both the present partners have been thoroughly grounded in the traditions of the house and both of them have worked their way through all the various steps of business from lowest to highest, and are in all particulars fully competent to uphold the ancient and honorable house.

As said before, there is necessarily much natural grief at the sudden termination of such an earthly career, yet, as intimated, there is another and a brighter side to the picture. Mr. Tafel often expressed the wish that when he was called he might be permitted to respond promptly. His wish was fulfilled. He lived an active life up to the very last, laid it down without a struggle and, who can deny?—entered upon a richer and completer life that stretches on to the incomprehensible eternity.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

The duty of the homœopathic school is immediate advancement. Resting on laurels won twenty years ago, lulled into a false security by past victories, we are in danger of being routed within our own intrenchments. Success is apt to blind organizations as well as individuals. Rapid and great success is dangerous; it leads to overconfidence, indolence, lack of preparation and ultimate disaster. During the past few years very many homœopathic physicians have at times entertained the opinion that the schools were coming gradually together; that the bigotry, intolerance and malice of the allopathic part of the profession had sensibly diminished; that an honest investigation and trial of homœopathy would be instituted by our opponents; that its merits would be candidly acknowledged and that the medical millenium was soon to dawn. Such sentiments and opinions were based upon the cessation, in great part, of open warfare by the allopathic school, an increasing disposition to meet with homœopathic practitioners in consultation, and the liberal and tolerant spirit displayed in several noteworthy addresses delivered by allopathic physicians. And it is also doubtless true that the younger members of the self-called "regular" school are not so blatant and mawkish in their denunciations of homœopathy as those who have preceded them. But all this is but the froth upon the surface. The attitude of the allopathic school remains unchanged. It is to-day what it was thirty or fifty years ago—that of bitter, implacable hostility to homœopathy in every possible way. "The foolish and the dead alone never change their opinion," said Lowell, and—well our allopathic friends may make the application. The mistake has been in accepting the utterances of individuals as the sentiments of the allopathic school. That allopathy numbers among its adherents many liberal men holding tolerant and advanced opinions we do not doubt; but such men are too few, as yet, to speak for the rank and file. Whatever may have been said by solitary individuals here and there regarding the truth of homœopathy and the honesty and ability of homœopathic physicians, it is absolutely certain that the organized power and influence of the allopathic school is as eager to crush out homœopathy as ever. And if there has ever been any cessation of hostilities on the part of our friends the truce is evidently at an end. Evidences of the disposition to carry on a bitter warfare multiply every day, and none but the blindly infatuated can fail to see them. The duplicity and treachery at Ann Arbor, the bitter opposition to homœopathic measures in the legislatures of several States, the petty and puerile protest of the New York County Allopathic Society against the appointment of a homœopath as Surgeon-General of the State, the partisan appeals of leading allopathic journals—all these things and many others that might be enumerated, did space allow, declare conclusively that the war is on. If we would hold the ground already gained or win new territory we must win fresh victories. If we rest longer with folded arms we shall suffer ignominious defeat—and deserve it. Let there be no mistake made. This is not a time for peace but for war. If we would hold our present position as a school before the public, retain and increase the number of our hospitals, asylums and other public institutions we must fight—fight hard and fight now. There is no place in the homœopathic school at present for men who are frightened by their own beliefs; let us vindicate our principles or give up all right to them. At this juncture let those who claim to be homœopaths be so in fact as well as in name. Let us send our students to homœopathic colleges, our contributions to homœopathic hospitals, our scientific papers and subscriptions to homœopathic journals, and give our strongest aid to the advancement of homœopathy

everywhere and every time. Relatively the homœopathic school is losing ground and it is because of the coldness, indifference and slothfulness in its own ranks. It won the fight before—it can win it again, if it will. Let those who delicately deprecate the name homœopathic and shrink from the term sectarian, crawl under shelter while the storm rages; afterwards they shall be buried with the dead. We do not advocate a blind and narrow partisanship; that may well be left to our opponents and is illustrated by the mixture of ignorant conjecture, shallow dogmatism, mawkish morality and factious injustice that characterizes of late their journals and discussions. But we do believe in a steadfast loyalty to principle; in a manly, courageous and open avowal of belief; in a determined opposition to invasion of rights; and a fight to the finish rather than an ignominious effacement. There is no alternative. We cannot retreat—we cannot surrender. Let us then lose no opportunity to strengthen our lines and with malice toward none advance once more the banner of Similia.—*North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

HINTS.

Dr. Ord, *Hom. Review*, reports a case of varicose ulcer very red and painful, on left leg, with enlarged veins; also constipation. *Fluoric acid* 6x cured.

Dr. Cash, in the same journal, reports a cure of goitre, in a young woman, with *Spongia.* Also a case of backache in lower part of back in a woman, with curvature of spine, with *Calc. phos.* He thinks the remedy especially indicated in cases of backache where spine is in any abnormal condition.

"In this plant (*Lemna minor*) Dr. Cooper's 'arborvital medicine' seems to have pulled out a plum. Its action is on the nasal mucous membrane, and polypus, ozæna, chronic catarrh and simple thickening are conditions which have yielded to its remedial influence."—*Journal of British Hom. Society.*

According to Dr. Cooper *Hepar sulph.* is only beneficial in otorrhœa when it originates in, or follows, scarlatina.

Dr. Pritchard, *Hahn. Monthly*, claims that *Glonoinum* will do away with the disagreeable effects resulting from injection of cocaine.

Dr. James, of the *Homœopathic Physician*, calls attention to that keynote of *Belladonna*, "aggravation from jarring the bed," in such varying diseases as prostatitis, hip-joint disease, gall-stone colic, headache, etc., this symptom has been present and *Belladonna* either cured or gave marked relief. It might be perhaps even condensed into "an aggravation from jarring."

One of the verified symptoms of *Kali Carb.* is: "Has only been able to sleep sitting up, otherwise saliva would run down the throat."

Tickling in pharynx, causing an almost incessant cough, finds a remedy in *Rumex crisp.*

Clear discharge from the nose like water, sneezing —*Natrum mur.*

Sticta pul. is a remedy for a cough when there is pain in the chest, through to shoulders, neck and and head, but especially the shoulders.

"I had a pear-shaped wart on my neck," writes a correspondent, "just about where shirtband reaches back of ear. It annoyed me as it grew larger, so I took *Thuja* 30 a dose every two or three weeks. In, say, four or five months wart had dried up into a little knot and one day it pulled out. Since then there has been no signs of it."

It is said that where there is a dirty or coated tongue *Passiflora* will do no good, but given a clean tongue it acts like a charm.

Diarrhœa, green discharge, *Ipecac.*

"When there is pain in the back directly after eating *Kali carb.* will prove rapidly curative."—*N. Am. Jour. of Hom.*

In organic affections of the heart, where patient cannot lie on the back with head low without bringing on a spell of suffocation, *Spongia* will give marked relief."—*Ibid.*

Bœnninghausen regarded *Thuja* as a preventive against smallpox.

For any trouble that can be directly traced to the effects of cold water used when patient was overheated, *Bellis per.* will almost invariably prove curative. This even when complaint is of years, duration.

Dr. Barrow (*Hom. Review*) reports case of an old lady of 80, who was sinking rapidly, labored breathing and chest choked with phlegm, which she had no power to expectorate; tongue dry, pulse irregular and intermittent. *Ant. tart.* 2x and *Ars.* in alternation wrought a marvelous change; she recovered and lived for several years longer.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Will you please, in the "Therapeutic Hints" in the next issue of your valuable little journal, give us some *hints* as to the best treatment of the present prevalent *colds*, influenzas and *grip*, especially *grip*, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

You can only treat these successfully by the

indicated remedy. There are no cure-alls in this world. What will cure one man's "grip" will not cure another's. In general *Eupatorium per.* is an old remedy for the complaint indicated by bone-ache; sudden onset with great prostration, *Arsenicum;* headache, having cough, rheumatic pains and indisposition to move, *Bryonia;* and so on through many remedies.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Dr. Buisson, of Paris, who had hydrophobia and despaired of his life, intended to make an end of it by suffocation in a hot vapor bath. When the degree of 167° was reached he was surprised to find himself well. After that he cured eighty cases of hydrophobia by the hot vapor bath.

Four workingmen in Bremen tried to suffocate a man between feather-beds, as there was no help. After they thought him dead they took him out and found him, to their surprise, in a profuse perspiration and well.

A case in Brooklyn was cured by putting the hydrophobic patient on a chair and wrapping him up in blankets. A spirit lamp was kept burning under the chair till a profuse perspiration broke out and the patient was saved.

B. FINCKE, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is called forth by note in February ENVOY, pp. 90–91.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Will you please state in your paper if it is wise to have an operation for removal of uterus and ovaries, unless there is cancer or tumor, merely because the uterus, owing to twenty years' retroversion, has very much enlarged and grown fast? Are there not medicines to reach such trouble? If so, what?

To such inquiries we can only reply: Consult a homœopathic physician. An operation may be needed or it may not; we cannot decide.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents in postage stamps for ENVOY another year.

A I have not seen *Moschus* spoken of in your valuable paper I venture to mention what a safe and happy effect it has on nervous people, especially on people coming before the public or children asked to sing or read for a public entertainment. We have tried it for the last year. Also, years ago, musk was used to cure hiccoughs. A doctor came to a friend of ours many miles and cured the poor old man when all the doctors about failed to relieve his suffering.

MRS. H. A. NASON

Kennebunk, Me., February 27, 1895.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC BOOK WORLD.

The Accoucheur's Emergency Manual, by Dr. W. A. Yingling, is the latest Homœopathic book to appear. It is a pocket sized book of 322 pages, bound in dark flexible leather, gilt edges, and sells at any Homœopathic book store or pharmacy for $1.25; by mail, $1.30. It is composed of "Therapeutic Indications," *i. e.*, the materia medica and "Repertories," and Homœopathically covers all the many conditions that confront the physician at childbirth. An elegant and a useful book, one when intelligently used that will save women much needless misery.

THE man who runs the *Medical News* has an attack of mental jim-jams every time a Homœopathic book falls into his hands. The last book being an unusually excellent one (*Dewey's Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics*) produced in him an attack rather worse than usual. We would, in a purely charitable spirit, advise him to take a dose of *Anacardium* 30, because he is evidently possessed with an almost irresistible desire to "cuss." He opens by asserting that by some strange fatality no Homœopath can "write sentences according to the fundamental rules of English grammar," and then follows in the footsteps of Dean Alford. The grammar argument is a weak one. It is not worth while to follow him through the three pages he devotes to the book, but there is one point on which we can say to him, in the language of old Anthony Chuzzlewitt to Pecksniff: "Don't be a hypocrite." It is where he rolls up his eyes over the "nasty" feature of three pages being devoted to a certain sexual disease, or nervous complaint, that afflicts so very many of the sons of Adam, "whilst *peritonitis* has but half a page!" And do not a thousand suffer from that, to which three pages are devoted, where one is afflicted with peritonitis? Go to, man! That which is denominated Homœopathy is a law of nature and your puerile outbreaks against it have no more effect than did those of a certain reverened body against the "absurd theory" of the Florentine, Galileo.

A good many readers of the ENVOY would like to peruse the recently published *Life and Letters of Hahnemann*, Bradford, but are deterred by reason of not having the necessary cost of the book, $2.50, to spare. They should see to it that their public, or circulating, library gets a copy, or several of them, for it is a work of permanent value, and for the good of the cause of Homœpathy it should be in every library of the land and *will* be there if the people ask for it.

The completest family book on the market is Laurie & McClatchey's *Domestic Medicine*, a book of over one thousand pages. It is complete in all particulars.

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HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH

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"THE stricken deer flees from the herd."

The term is supposed to be poetical, and may be so; but does any one know why the deer runs away?

A good many years ago, when Denver was a huddle of shanties and the overland stage was in its glory, the writer of these lines was crossing what was then represented on the school maps as "The Great American Desert." It was very early in the morning and light, though the sun had not yet risen, when the wagons started. Soon the leader stopped in silence and every one saw on an eminence or "roll" a splendid antelope standing and looking at the wagons as though surprised. Not a sound was made on either side until the silence was broken by the sharp crack of a rifle. The antelope fell, but only for an instant, and then bounded away. Arrived at the place where he fell a little blood was noticed, and, rising the "roll," the "stricken deer" was seen making his way not *from* but *to* the herd, some four hundred in number. Then was seen a rather curious sight in that early light. Catching sight of the wagon the whole herd moved away at a smart pace, but not at a panic gait. The wounded animal had reached the herd, but was not wanted; for two or three bucks made for him and as long as we watched them they chased and horned the poor animal until presumably he fell dead, a feast for the coyotes. For some reason peculiar to antelopes they wanted no "stricken deer" about and wouldn't have one.

THE reading of the proceedings and speeches of a conclave of gentlemen and ladies who recently had met to consider the best means of conquering disease brought to mind that early morning incident just related, for it seems that the antelopes and the modern scientists are nearly of one mind regarding the attitude of the well herd towards the "stricken deer." If the law makers and money dispensers will give them the power and the money they will very soon "stamp out" all manner of disease. Looking through the list of diseases which they say should be "isolated" one is struck by the fact that if their ideas were carried out there would be practically no sick exempt. Even men with very bad colds, in the proposed new order of things, would be hustled off and shut up to prevent them from "infecting" their kind. We do not wish to say a word against pure water, pure air or pure food, for it requires no scientist to tell that foul air, bad water and food will sicken a community; but when a man says that there have been such and such a number of "preventable deaths" in the country during the past year we are not so sure but that he is passing off his assertion for science, and are inclined to the belief that even if given autocratic power he could not with his science prevent a single death.

THERE is something about epidemics that our modern medical science has not discovered, and that something is the epidemic itself, its origin or cause. Of this really nothing is known. Its symptoms after they have developed and its effects are known but nothing more. A few years ago cholera threatened the country, but did not gain an entrance. People said our efficient quarantine saved us. Perhaps it did, but quarantine did not prevent the grippe from doing perhaps as much or more damage than the cholera would have done. There have been some curious comments made on epidemics that have not received the attention due them. One is that it has been noticed that at such times the death rate is no higher and even may be lower than in years of that a [illegible]l.

"It takes two to make a bargain," runs the old saw. More people are exposed to the danger of "contagion" in epidemics than contract the disease. Now it is clear that in such cases the least important factor is the so-called "contagion." It is absolutely powerless without the other party to the bargain, which is vaguely known as "predisposition." May it not be possible that a nation may gradually get into a state of "predisposition?" Cholera knocks at its gates as the other party to the bargain, and is kept out by quarantine. Does that clear away the more important factor? Not at all; it merely changes the character of the bargain. The individual conditions remain and will show themselves in some other form, perhaps less sensational but quite as disastrous.

The line of reasoning or of instinct held by the herd of antelopes which led them to chase away one of their number who had the smell of blood on him is in a manner similar to that adopted by modern medicine. It regards disease as something alien to man, something to be fought off from without rather than a condition of the system, and once it has developed they can think of nothing else than quarantine isolation, and in a general way of chasing the "stricken deer" away from his fellows. They have gradually increased the number of "contagious" diseases until there is scarcely one that is not placed in that category, and a case of illness in the family not only entails the usual care and anxiety on the unaffected but also frequently a serious loss through virtual imprisonment. And each year this condition grows worse as the dominant school, working on the fears of the people and the press, acquire more power. It is but a week or two ago when the papers contained an account of a young lady who called on some friends in whose house was a sick child. When she sought to leave a health policeman refused to permit it, and on her persisting he arrested her and she was put in the police station and kept there until she consented to return to the house where the case of sickness was.

It was done "in the interest of the public health," and there is a never-ceasing pressure for more power to make arrests and imprison people who have the misfortune to have sickness in the family. They have too much power now, for after all is said and done there are worse things in this world than "contagious" diseases, and one of them is a medical despotism.

The men who enjoy this power take up with everything sensational and foolish to "stamp out disease—quarantine, isolation, disinfection, fumigation, antiseptics, imprisonment, inoculation, antitoxine, "immunizing" and any number of other passing fads, and yet scornfully turn their backs on the only real cure, for the ills they fight, Homœopathy. When cholera breaks through their lines and they are called on to treat the disease fifty per cent. of the cases die, yet when the same disease is treated by Homœopathy the death-rate rarely rises above five or six per cent., so low a rate that had all epidemics been treated by the same means it is probable that it would never have been regarded as a disease in the least serious or even contagious.

And it is the same with all other diseases; give a nation pure air, pure water and good food with exclusive Homœopathic treatment and it is very doubtful if such a thing as "contagious" disease would be known. For Homœopathy not only cures the disease, but, better still, removes the conditions that make the disease possible.

It is to Homœopathy and not to imprisonment that the world should look for relief from its physical ills and physicians, and the public, too, cannot devote too much time to a careful and deep study of the grand science revealed through Hahnemann.

A writer, the accuracy of whose statements is amply verified, states that a tuberculosis patient expectorates daily from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bacilli. According to statistics, the annual number of cases of consumption in the United States is 250,000, average number daily expectorated is 35,000,000, therefore, there are spit up daily of these parasites about 8,122,234,432,876. Multiply this number by 365, and we have a countless army of these microscopical carnivora turned loose to ravage and despoil.—*Medical Summary.*

What a scarer is that for the timid! So many of these deadly "carnivora" turned loose every day to prey on humanity that no one can number them. But are they "carnivora" or, in simple words, "flesh-eaters?" No man can prove it from the dictionary or from any other book. There seems to be a vague, yet very prevalent notion, that in some way these "bacilli" are "germs," and consequently the cause of disease. As a matter of fact they are nothing of the sort and are not living organism at all, but simply disease product and are harmful simply as any other disease product, or effete matter, is harmful—not as "germs," but as filth.

It may seem a bold or, if you prefer it, cheeky thing for the Envoy to flout the testimony, or

again, if you prefer it, assertions, of the many bacteriologists who are ever warning the people against the danger from "germs," warnings which the daily press, when they have no more sensational matter on hand, are wont to put scare-heads on. But we live in a progressive age and the ENVOY optimistically looks forward to the day when the whole Schizomycete family, the bacilli, micrococci and others of the clan will fall to their proper place with a dull thud.

If the bacilli or, as our friend the *Medical Summary* dubs them, "carnivori" are flesh eaters as asserted, then they must possess heads, stomachs, etc., be male and female, and have the power of reproduction of their speceis. But who will assert this to be true?

If they do not propagate their race in the usual way then how are we to account for the forty million a day that science asserts are coughed up by the averaged consumptive? Where do they come from? Spontaneous generation? Avast there! that is anathema in science.

Then there is left the very prosy alternative that these so-called organisms are simply the product of decomposition or chemical change induced by the disease, and to regard them as the cause of the disease would be like looking on smoke as the *cause* of fire.

Esteemed contemporary of the allopathic faith says:

> In the so-called scarlet diphtheria nothing but strepto and miccrocci are found, and yet the disease is very fatal; while on the other hand the same micro-organisms are found in the simple anginas, and yet they are always benign.

Again:

> The tubercle bacillus may be found in healthy people. Give this sputa to a bacteriologist without any further remarks and perhaps he will make a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

When doctors disagree——!

WHAT is there in the prefix "bromo" that makes it so good a bait for medicine buyers, both laic and professional? There are seventeen preparations registered at the patent office at Washington as "Bromo" something. How many unregistered "Bromo" preparations there are no man knoweth. The word, or prefix, is derived from the Greek "bromos," which means a "stench" or a "stink."

THE last number of *Hahnemannian Institute*, published by the students of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, has a letter from a graduate of that college, Dr. B. K. Wilbur, who is "resident physician and surgeon, consulting staff and board of managers" for a twenty-bed hospital at Sitka, Alaska. The Doctor writes that he has a district of over five hundred thousand square miles with no homœopathic competitor. He also says that the winter weather is delightful, cold enough to keep the snow from getting slushy, yet warm enough to be pleasant, and at writing, January 29th, a month of clear weather. Alaska is to be congratulated on its homœopathic hospital.

SOME time ago the allopathic medical people announced that the fine herd of Holstein cows attached to the State Asyulm for the Insane was "tuberculous," and accordingly the poor beasts were slaughtered on the word of these people. The *Medical News* is one of the advocates of this sort of "cure," and since then has been eagerly watching for the effects of this "stamping out" process which it considers so "scientific." It has tried to get information, but since the slaughter of the Holsteins all connected with the affair seem to be shy giving out anything for publication. At last the *News* sent "our commissioner" to look into the matter, and his report is in the March 30th of that journal. Stripped of all verbiage, the death rate since the "scientific" slaughter of the cows *has risen* at the asylum. It was 24.0 in 1892, 33.0 in 1893, and 36.9 in 1894. No wonder that no one cared to talk about the slaughter.

"THE ordinary effect of green tea, taken late at night, is incubus or nightmare in its most formidable shape; and many persons who, after a hearty dinner have taken green tea, wake in the midst of the night in a state of fearful agitation and excitement; the head is oppressed and a sensation of approaching death is felt."—*Sigmund.*

THE only cheerful prospect about the anti-toxine craze now prevailing in pseudo-scientific circles is the fact that the more partisan its disciples and the more extravagant their claims, the sooner must the inevitable reaction ensue. But the terrific loss of life in the meantime is just cause to bow the head of every h[illegible] Æsculapius in impotent shar[illegible]p.—*Medical Brief.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies:

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TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Some valuable suggestions taken from Dr. Hering by C. F. Menninger, M. D., Topeka, Kansas.

The first thing a new born child does is, it screams, and, as we can clearly hear, in a burst of anger and displeasure at the unwelcome change.

It is the first sign that there is a human soul within. No animals scream when born, not even monkeys, neither mother nor child.

A well-trained ear will know by the sound what the child means by its cry, also when it is older. In sleep the face shows the state of mind. We should avoid waking a child or making it scream.

In our endeavors to find out even the slightest traces of a true image of the case before us, we must avoid all rough handling as much as the case will allow. Children will never afterwards trust; they cannot forget or forgive a stranger. Let the mother do as much as possible. We gain very little, if anything, by forcing their mouths open to see what we can just as well hear. Does it ever tell us what to give?

Hohenheim, the greatest master of the healing art before Hahnemann, says in the pledge he proposes for young men before allowing them to go and heal the sick: *Never leave a woman in the hour of her need, and never use force with a child.*

In America the first was realized; may it be the land where the second also is acknowledged.

Young children who can talk tell their ailments better than older persons, but we must warn the mother beforehand never to resort to such suggestive queries as "Does it do this or that to you?" "Do you not feel such or such a thing?" As Hahnemannians we ought to know that such inquiries never give us a true image of the case.

THE POTENCY QUESTION.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

This view of the superbly working homœopathic principle has sometimes pressed itself on my attention, and perhaps for lack of being sufficiently conversant with the literature of the magnificent system I have not yet seen or heard it verbally or otherwise discussed; tho' it seems to me to account for many of the so-called shortcomings and failures ascribed thereto. The point I wish to make clear is this: that the thirtieth or some other favorite attenuation, or dilution, is almost uniformly administered as being a sort of dead level, horizontal, standard, for remedial use, in the case of almost all drugs employed. Of course I am not ignorant that many times the sixth, twelfth, etc., are used; but the use of these degrees does not so arise because of any standard or rule in reference thereto, but because one has found satisfactory results therefrom, or another prefers strong tinctures, sensible doses, etc., and in mental discussion of these peculiarities it has seemed to me that there *might be* a standard for guidance as to selection of mother tincture, third, sixth, twelfth, thirtieth, etc., etc. If we were duly informed, in the history and preparation of each drug, as to what might be called the proving dose—or prover's dose—then we might reasonably infer as to the most-likely-to-be-effective remedial dose. To make my point clearer: Suppose we find a drug, one drop of whose mother tincture produces a markedly rapid and distinctive effect—and another, one drachm of whose mother tincture may be taken before any appreciably marked and distinct effect is perceived—it would not seem unreasonable to expect serious disappointment in the use of the latter as a remedial agent, *both being reduced to the dead level of thirtieth dilution*—in other words, if it requires thirty or sixty times the quantity of one drug to produce equal effect with another, *i. e.*, a markedly distinctive effect, surely we ought not to expect, when remedially administered, satisfactory results from the

drug requiring the larger volume, if practically equal quantity be administered, as in the case of the more powerful drug, so that if we knew the *proving dose* of each remedy, *i. e.*, the dose producing *characteristic* effect, we certainly would have a safe guiding line—a standard or base line, so to speak, by which to gauge the *remedial dose.*

J. DE W. C.

Richmond, Va., 3d April, 1895.

[The potency question, like the ghost that worried Macbeth, is one that will not down; no one yet has been able to settle it, and we are quite sure that the ENVOY cannot. The main thing is to have the remedy *homœopathic* to the disease, and then it seems that *any* potency of it will cure.]

TWO ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM CASES.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

In the "Therapeutic Hints" of the April number you quote from Dr. Barrow, in *Homœopathic Review*, as to the action of *Ant. tart.* 2x and *Ars.* in alleviation in the case of the aged lady with chest trouble. Two cases have been treated by me with similar symptoms, aged 84 and 82 years, respectively, both women, and both given up to die by prominent old school men here. *Ant. tart.* 6x, alone, in each case produced rapid cures, and in each case excellent health has been enjoyed during the intervening two years, Homœopathy duly exalted.

In the severe epidemic of la grippe, which has raged here for two months, *Gels.* θ, *Ars.*, *Iod.* 2x, *Eupatorium* θ, *Bryonia* 3d, *Sanguinaria* 3d and *China* 30 have been the remedies which have met the enemy without a single failure.

CHARLES E. WALTERS, M. D.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 9, 1895.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Generally I can agree with you in your conclusions, but in the March number you certainly make a queer statement in answer to M. H. You admit that in the case of the woman vaccinated from the negro baby the result was disastrous, yet still say it is doubtful if cancer, etc., can be transmitted by vaccination. Now, if cows have cancer, a blood disease, as practically all cows have, why should it not be as possible to propagate the one as the other. Dr. Creighton, perhaps, did not prove whether or not a healthy young heifer could be tuberculous, but he did not prove that persons vaccinated from pronounced healthy heifers became tuberculous, *i. e.*, had consumption.

If it is possible for disease "lurking in the human system" to be transmitted in arm to arm vaccination what reason is there for supposing a disease lurking in the bovine system will not be transmitted in the same way? I think even you will admit it is, and that this fact accounts for the rapid increase of complicated skin diseases, especially to say nothing of that dread disease cancer, which is greatly on the increase.

I shall be pleased to know if you do not consider this position the correct one to take.

Wishing you success in spreading the gospel of correct medicine, I remain

Yours truly,

FRANK D. BLUE.

Anti-Vaccination League,
Terre Haute, Ind., March 27, 1895.

[We hold that any disease lurking in the blood of the human being or animal furnishing the vaccine lymph may be transmitted by that means to the one vaccinated. If cows are subject to cancer then lymph from a cancerous cow could transmit the disease, but we never heard of a cow so afflicted.—Editor of ENVOY.]

THE following letter was sent to Boericke & Tafel:

I wish to inform you that I have had an open leg with running sores for five years and tried a good many doctors, but could not get cured. At last a friend of mine advised me to try a bottle of *Rhus tox.* 3, pills. I just finished using the third bottle and wish to state that I am entirely cured.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE OSTER.

98 Bay St., Rochester, N. Y., April 6, 1895.

THE communication in the March ENVOY on *Gaultheria* signed "Rev. E. C. Altrin, Ansoncock, Va.," should have been Rev. E. C. Atkins, Onancock, Va. It was a display of the innate depravity of the type.

HINTS.

Extreme brittleness of the finger nails, *Alumina.*

Where coughing comes on in paroxysms, Dr. Page says that a teaspoonful of hot water is the best remedy for quick palliation.

When there is a combination of sore gums and lips with toothache, *Am. carb.* ought to prove [illegible]
tive.

Rheumatic people with offens[illegible]
relieved by *Rhus tox.*

Remarked one of the old line Homœopaths the other day to ENVOY: "I have relieved the intense pain in many a case of felon with *Am. carb.*"

"Better out of doors" is a great key-note of *Pulsatilla.*

The *Homœopathic World* advises *Arsenicum* 3d or 30th, a prophylactic against grippe. Once a day ought to be often enough to take the remedy while exposed to the danger of contracting that ugly disease.

Fears and apprehensions accompanied with entire absence of courage, confidence and energy of character have been cured, *i.e.*, that mental condition, by *Aconite.* The same remedy is useful to those who fear ghosts or the supernatural; also those who have great fear of impending death. This may seem absurd to some, but it is cold fact for all that.

A constant backache, constant aching with little or no amelioration, may yield to *Cannabis Ind.*

So many people ask for "something to stop my hair from coming out" that the ENVOY in their interest would call attention to a new preparation, to be had at the various pharmacies, called "Laneo." We know of quite a number of people who have used it and all were highly pleased with the results; they all said that not only did it stop the hair from coming out, but that it has a very pleasant effect on the scalp. Whether it will cause a new growth is a question further along. We may add that it cannot in the slightest manner do any injury, which cannot be said of all hair applications.

Another new preparation worth noting is "Nutrico" a new cereal food for infants. It is the result of several years' study and experimenting of a well-known homœopathic physician after a perfect food for infants. Give it a trial if thinking of making a change of foods for the baby.

The use of pure unfermented grape juice is increasing enormously. It is a splendid liquid food for invalids, all of whom seem to relish it when other foods pall on their taste.

Swollen feet with great pains on walking may find relief in *Ledum.*

Another fruit juice that has lately sprung into great favor is that of pineapple. It seems to have a wonderfully beneficial effect in diphtheretic cases when used as a drink. The homœopathic pharmacies keep the pure article.

"THE presumption of these homœopaths is appalling. It appears now that of an equal number of patients treated for grippe they lose eight where the regular physician loses thirteen.

"This puts us in a quandary.

"Shall we stick to the good old banner, with eight time-honored chances of coming out alive, or shall we call in the irrepressible homœopath and profit by the whole thirteen? In other words, is it thirteen-eighths better to be a dead allopath than a live homœopath? What adds to the embarrassment of the faithful is that grippe often leads to pneumonia, and in pneumonia, according to recent statistics, the homœopath only loses ten patients where the other M. D. loses sixteen patients and nine-tenths of another patient.

"Of course, death is preferable to dishonor; but when the candle of life is burning so low that it is a toss up as to recovery, the most conservative and high-minded citizen might be pardoned for wishing to profit by the extra seven-tenths of another chance."—*Life.*

The editor of *The National Board of Health Magazine* (March) writes:

Sometime since, a prominent physician of Louisville, had clippings taken from the daily press of this country, whenever a case of death from heart failure was chronicled. He then corresponded with the relations of the deceased, and found in nearly every instance the patient had been taking one of the coal-tar antipyretics, antipyrin, phenacetine or antikamnia. Of course we could not say these drugs killed the patient, nor do we wish to infer that they did, but is it not a fact that cases of heart failure are more frequent than before the discovery of these depressant antipyretics. We will venture to say that every reader of this article, will remember some one who died from heart failure after la grippe, and will conjecture whether it was la grippe or medicine that killed him.

I WOULD like to know if there is a remedy in Homœopathy that will harden the gums and the roof of the mouth, which seems to be so soft as to prevent the *plate* from fitting tightly. Is there an internal or an external remedy for a trouble of this kind.

Will you please answer in your next issue and oblige an

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Old subscriber would do well to consult a homœopathic physician. If he cannot do that *Mercurius* 6 might benefit. But such cases are better for skilled attention.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Won't you advise me of some medicine for my complexion. I am in perfect health, twenty years, but my skin is horrid; not pimply, but rough and sort of red or purplish—anything but fair and white. As I used to have quite a good complexion I naturally regret the loss so turn to you for advice how to

get it back. How about *Arsenic?* I am not exposed to climatic changes, so that can't be the cause. Can it be an apoplectic tendency?

K. L.

The man who could by medicine give a fair complexion could command untold wealth. One thing we can advise and that is to let *Arsenic* alone, death is the end of that expedient. If our correspondent's changed complexion is not hereditary then the *cause* should be looked for. In that interesting little book, *Vaccinosis*, Dr. Burnett, among the seventy cases of various ills resulting from vaccination, one of a girl of twenty who had a drunkard's nose, or nearly like one and a bad skin. Of course no one suspected the true cause—very few do—but it is a wonderfully fruitful cause of a very Pandora box of ills, Well, he cured her with *Thuja* 30, a dose every two or three days, and her complexion and nose came to be as other woman's. If there is anything in the hint applicable to our correspondent she must decide. We merely give the hint. *Thuja* 30 is a wonderful remedy for the ills that follow the wake of vaccination.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC BOOK WORLD.

"SCIENTIFIC NUTRITION" is the title of a pamphlet published by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel. It contains in a condensed form the facts and theories of Hensel, on nutrition to be found in *Das Leben* and the *Makrobiotic*, which are both original and interesting; what part of them are fact and what fancies the reader of the pamphlet must determine. It is published for free distribution, and anyone can get a copy by addressing request to the publishers, Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"LOUISIANA" is the title of another free pamphlet to be had by addressing "State Immigrant Association, 620 Common street, New Orleans, La." It treats of the advantages of that state for those contemplating a change, especially those seeking a milder climate.

THE UNIVERSAL HOMŒOPATHIC ANNUAL" of 1894. A yearly report of all Homœopathic Literature throughout the world and a review of Allopathic works of interest to Homœopathy. By F. Cartier, M. D., Paris, France. A book of 517 pages, octavo, containing a resumè of all that appeared in the various homœopathic journals in the year 1895. Of especial interest to physicians. Price, $3.00; by mail, $3.17. At all the pharmacies.

"INTERNATIONALES HOMOOPATHISCHES JAHRBUCH." Annales homœopathicas von Dr. Alexander Villers. Volumen II, Dresden, 1894.

Dr. Viller's *Jahrbuch* (year-book) contains a directory both by countries and by names of the homœopathic medical profession all over the world. Part II is made up of a "Bibliographia" of the years from 1891 to 1893 inclusive; it consists of the titles of the articles, name of writer and of journal with number, volume and year. The price is $1.25 in paper or $1.50 in cloth when sent by mail 12 cents extra for postage.

"THE ENVOY" acknowledge receipt of "The Transactions of the Forty-seventh Session of the American Institute of Homœopathy," a work of 1332 pages, full of interesting matter. The membership of the American Institute of Homœopathy is 1583, and at the Newport meeting ought to be largely increased. From the tables we learn that there are five national homœopathic societies, one sectional, thirty-three State societies, ninety-three local bodies, twenty-nine clubs, fifty-two general hospitals, sixty-five special hospitals, sixty-two dispensaries, thirty-four journals and nineteen medical colleges, all of which goes to show that homœopathy is very much alive and in evidence.

MANY of our readers will remember a little book, *Bread from Stones*, reviewed some months ago in these columns, with its fascinating theory that all plant food should be clean, and that it should be supplied from the primitive rocks reduced to a powder. We are glad to be able to inform the reader that Mr. H. B. Cochran, Lancaster, Pa., has made a lot of the new fertilizer for experimental purposes. The price is necessarily a little higher than it would be if making the fertilizer were an established industry. The seedman Mr. Henry A. Dreer, of 714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has the fertilizer put up in small packages for the use of cultivators of flowers.

"THE foundation principles on which Homœopathy is based should be known to him [the student of Homœopathy], and these he will find well stated in *The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith*, by Dr. S. A. Jones; *Homœopathy the Science of Therapeutics*, by Dr. Carroll Dunham; *The Knowledge of the Physician*, by Dr. Richard Hughes; Dudgeon's *Lectures on Homœopathy*, and especially in the *Organon* of Samuel Hahnemann. He should also be familiar with the *Life of Hahnemann* as Bradford tells it, and learn to honor the memory of our great leader." —*From Prof. Janney's lectur*[illegible] *Homœopathic College, prelimina*[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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Medical Damage Suit.—There seems to be an epidemic of damage suits prevailing and physicians are not exempt. The decision in a suit brought against Dr. S. Hendrickson, of Jamaica, N. Y., may put a damper on this form of speculation, for in reality a very large number of damage suits are that and nothing more. Dr. Hendrickson treated a woman for rheumatism and apparently greatly benefited her. She went away visiting different places and was treated by a number of other physicians at different times. Her trouble, however, increased again, and finally a physician advised amputation of her leg up to knee joint. This was done and the bone below that joint was found to be diseased. She therefore brought suit against Dr. Hendrickson for damages for mal-practice based on the claim that her leg was fractured, and Dr. Hendrickson did not recognize the fracture and as a result the bone became diseased. Certainly a very curious claim. After worrying the doctor by postponement a trial was finally reached, and the case went against the woman and Dr. Hendrickson was allowed about $600 to pay his legal expenses which the woman, or her backers in the suit, will have to pay. This will have a very wholesome effect on both lawyers and possible future claimants for damages from the medical profession. Medicine is not nor can never be an exact science, and if a physician honestly does his best there can be no just grounds for claiming damages from him for mistakes of diagnosis.

Is the War Over?—The *Bulletin*, of the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, at Baltimore, contains a paper by Dr. Leartus Connor indicating that hereafter our Allopathic brethren intend to adopt a more sensible attitude towards Homœopathy. Among other things Dr. Connor says:

"Experience has shown that the fighting of a name, as that of a sectarian, is unprofitable to the fighter and the medical profession. Here, as elsewhere, 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.' Persecution of sectarians, under their official designation, but increases their prosperity and discredits the medical profession. The profession is drifting to the practice of ignoring the special name and of looking after qualifications for doing creditable work."

This is right. Hahnemann had no more idea of founding a "school" or "sect" when he published his first paper in Hufeland's *Journal* than has Dr. Connor in his paper in the *Bulletin* of his association, or any other physician who announces a discovery in medicine. Hahnemann was given the alternative of renouncing his discovery or being driven from the profession. He preferred to hold to the truth he had discovered and promulgated for the benefit of humanity. Hence the split. Homœopathy, however, stands for a clearly defined therapeutic practice, and it is too late now to drop it. Neither would any good follow such an abandonment of the old world. Neither is it just, or true, to term it "sectarian."

Microbes and Pistols.—The Berlin case of the woman who died of consumption, the quack who said he could cure her, the sharp lawyer who defended the quack, and the medical counsellor who classed the quack and the great Koch in the same category, as outlined in June ENVOY, has taken a new turn, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to *The Medical Press:*

"The incident found its way into the papers, and excited astonishment in the minds of all that a medical jurist should make such an attack on such men as Professor Robert Koch and Professor Oskar Liebreich. A week later the papers an-

nounced that Herr Medizinalrath Long had been induced to give an apology or explanation of honor to Professor Koch, to the effect that the latter was not alluded to in the expression made use of and that he would not cause him any offence for the world. It has been whispered, however, that Herr Long had not by any means given this explanation *sua sponte*, but only after the alternative had been offered him on the part of the offended bacteriologist by two military officers of high position of either signing the apology or accepting a meeting with pistols."

Some Curious Figures.—The June number of the *Homœopathic World* gives some figures from the mortuary statistics that throw some light on a topic alluded to by the ENVOY a few months ago; *i. e.*, that in years of epidemics the death rate is actually lower than in years when the country was free from them. In the years 1866–7 there were 52,331 deaths in England from cholera, and yet after counting these there were 14,678 fewer deaths in the country than in the two preceding years, when the country was free from cholera. It also quotes some rather curious figures on smallpox epidemics which if studied will give the believers in vaccination trouble. Taking the last three epidemics of that disease, it is found that in the first one, 1857, there were 14,244 deaths from that disease. From that date until 1863, the date of the beginning of the second visitation, the population increased seven per cent., yet the deaths from smallpox increased fifty per cent. or a total of 20,054. The third epidemic began in 1870 and carried off 44,840 people, an increase of 120 per cent., while the population increased ten per cent. Vaccination during all these years was most vigorously enforced. By the ordinary rules of evidence one would conclude that vaccination was chiefly remarkable in its ability to increase the death rate from smallpox.

Results at the Cook County Hospital.—In the big Cook County Hospital, Chicago, the three medical practices, Allopathic, Eclectic and Homœopathic, are represented. This is all right and democratic, but is offset by an apparently arbitrary and unjust rule that assigns patients, regardless of their wishes, or ailment, in rotation. Thus the Allopaths get the first two that arrive, the Homœopaths get the third and the Eclectics the fourth. A report of the result of the three practices covering five years, 1890–4 inclusive, shows that the death rate under Allopathic treatment was highest and under Homœopathic lowest. The Eclectics come in between, but nearer the Homœopathic's rate. Analysis of the report shows that had the Allopaths treated all the cases admitted during the five years, taking their work on the cases they treated as a basis, the number of deaths would have been 5,179. Had the Homœopaths treated all the deaths would have numbered 3,923. In other words, 1,256 lives would have been saved had the hospital been under exclusive Homœopathic treatment; 251 a year, to say nothing of the much shorter duration of the disease, better after health and saving of money.

Modern Use of Calomel.—On January 2, of this year, I was called to see Mr. L——, aged 76, who was suffering from bronchitis, aggravated by a catarrh of the stomach. The old gentlemen had been troubled with a disordered stomach for years, and for several months past had been gradually growing more feeble, till he was taken down with the bronchial affection.

His recovery was naturally slow, and, after two weeks of attention, I was telephoned one morning that I need not call, that they were going to call in an old physician of the family, as Mr. L—— was not improving rapidly enough to satisfy the family. I heard no more from them for about ten days, when I received a second telephone—"Call at Mr. L——'s." This I flatly refused to do. I had been so unceremonously dismissed that I did not propose to take up this unpleasant case again.

After a few days I received a call from Mrs. L——, whose apologies were profuse. She said, "You must come back." Mr. L——, being disgusted with the present treatment, had absolutely refused to take any more medicine. Consenting to again take the case, I saw him February 9, twenty-four days after my dismissal.

What a change had come over my patient! The poor old man could not eat any solid food. His teeth were loose and his mouth sore. A *worse* case of salivation the most bitter eneny of mercury could not wish to see. The patient presented a haggard appearance. His mouth was so painful he could obtain but little rest. The history of his three weeks' treatment was as follows: *Opium* to quiet the cough and *Calomel* to cure the disease. After a week or ten days counsel was called—a prominent surgeon—who said, "*Increase your Calomel.* Your dose is not large enough." So more *Opium* and larger doses of *Calomel* were given, till the salivation became so great the patient refused any further medication from their hands. A few weeks later I accompanied the old gentleman to a dentist's, where

the loosened teeth were extracted.—*Eclectic Medical Journal.*

Homœopathic Cure.—After a homœopathic cure there is no further recovery to be made from diseased states caused by drugs—such as are or were so deplorably common under Allopathy—no salivation, cinchonism, bromism, loss of teeth or hair, diarrhœa, constipation, and what not. The late Dr. Farr, for many years Registrar-General of England, stated it as his belief that nine-tenths of fatal diseases are "medicinal diseases;" that is, diseases artificially produced by drugs taken as remedies. Nor is there any fear or danger of a morbid fondness for some narcotic, sedative, or anodyne, such as cocaine, chloral, morphia, being acquired by a homœopathic patient—surely a reassuring circumstance in these days of the abuse, in fashionable circles, of the hypodermic syringe.

In the department of surgery Homœopathic treatment saves, annually, hundreds of patients from surgical operations, promotes rapid recovery from injuries after operation, and is much superior to the old school treatment of disorders incident to pregnancy and child-bed.—*Dr. J. M. Moore.*

Skimmed Milk.—The report of the State Board of Health, Pemberton Dudley, M. D., chairman, contains an item of general interest on the milk question. The Board congratulates the public on the defeat of a bill intended to prevent the sale of skimmed milk and to set up a standard of "solids" and milk fats that "would have driven all the honest and most of the dishonest dealers and producers out of the business and cut off milk from the dietary of all the cities of the Commonwealth." Skimmed milk is not an unwholesome article of diet, but a very good one, and the milk supplied by dealers on the whole is a good article and is not responsible for a tithe of the sins that sensational newspapers, nosing around for something wherewith to scare people, place to its credit. The chief fruit of laws, such as the one looking to State inspection of milk, is more taxes for the people and more officials on fat but unearned salaries.

Scientific Romance.—A French chemist, one to whose name the newspapers always prefix "distinguished," asserts that in the coming century the farmer will go out of business and all our food will be produced in laboratories. If the distinguished professor was not giving the reporter the grand bluff, it shows that the world runs in cycles and the extremely learned are returning to the age of simple credulity. When man tries to sustain life on laboratory food he will find himself in the same predicament as the horse was who with a pair of green spectacles fed on shavings. There ought to be an academy established to sift scientific romances. The latter are very plentiful.

Adulteration.—The Department of Agriculture has been looking into the adulteration of certain food products and announce that sugar is not, as is jocularly supposed, adulterated with sand; granulated and lump sugar is, as a rule, pure; powdered often contains starch to cheapen it, while the low grades simply contain syrup. Pure maple syrup is a thing of the past; it is chiefly made of glucose. Liquid honey is largely glucose. Ground coffee, unless you grind it yourself or have it done under your supervision, is heavily adulterated. Cocoa and chocolate, especially the cheap sweet brands, are largely made up of starch and sugar. The people lust for "cheapness," and they get it; some day they may realize that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Then there will be less adulteration in the land and fewer "bargain counters."

A Popular Error.—The popular knowledge that carbolic acid is an antiseptic is productive of a great deal of harm. The fact that it was the first antiseptic employed by Sir Joseph Lister in wound treatment has been in many ways unfortunate for the human race. Surgeons have until recently regarded it as indispensable to have their instruments in a tray of carbolic solution, which, if strong enough to sterilize the instruments, destroyed the surgeon's hands for practical purposes; and if, as was usually the case, it was so weak as not to actually burn the hands, did no good as an antiseptic — circumstances which were bad for the patient, the surgeon, and all concerned. The disadvantages of carbolic acid, however, can be best seen in out-patient clinics, whither patients continually come with the skin of their hands parboiled and peeling off, exposing the raw subcutaneous tissue more or less eroded by the carbolic acid which a kind friend has advised them to use for a slight cut, or burn, or abrasion. The desirability of ascertaining the strength of what they are using does not occur to them. They are the victims of popular "Listerism" in its most primitive form. If the lay mind could only be made to appreciate that carbolic acid is always dangerous and seldom efficient as an antiseptic, a great deal of unnecessary suffering [illegible] .—*Boston Medical and* [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies:

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Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., and 111 South 13th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., and 15 West 42nd St.
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DOCTOR [GATCHELL] TALKS.

"I don't think," said the doctor, "that they could have the typhoid fever. They lack the physical constitution and anatomical structure."

"Of what are you speaking?" I asked.

"Oh!" exclaimed the doctor, "I forgot that you were not present when Ferguson and I were discussing the subject. We were talking of the succulent bivalve that, with seasoning of lemon and horse-radish and chili-sauce, we carry to our mouths with a fork and swallow with a relish. If the witty Englishman who said 'he was a brave man who first swallowed an oyster' were alive to-day he would think that his countrymen of the *fin de siècle*, who persist in the gastronomic feat, was even more courageous than the one who performed the act, for in the tight little island the report is now current that the American oyster is affected with the typhoid fever. In England they are all wrought up upon the subject, and Blue-points have fallen from grace while the Whitstable native has taken its place. And all this, because last winter it was reported that some people in Connecticut had contracted typhoid fever from eating oysters. In one week of last month only two hundred barrels of oysters were shipped from this country to England, whereas, in the corresponding week of a year ago, our highly-esteemed cousins took twelve times as many. So easy is it to get up a 'scare!' Why several years ago, when General Grant, who was known to be an inveterate smoker, had lingual cancer, the cigar trade suffered all over the country; the sale of the weed was materially affected. But it was not long after the funeral before the men were smoking as furiously as ever. The public is easily scared, but it as easily recovers from its fright. The good people are now enjoying a new scare on account of our old friend typhlitis, newly dressed in robes of appendicitis. I speak in these terms, because I really think that the people really enjoy the excitement of guarding against and, as they think, escaping the hidden dangers that doctors always keep in store. Society always wants excitement, society will have excitement, and society is willing to pay for excitement. By 'society' I do not refer to the earnest workers after truth and salaries, the people who live in 'flats' but the plutocrats of Michigan Boulevard, Dearborn Avenue and Ashland Avenue and the aristocrats of Hyde Park and Kensington. These people constitute the society of which I speak. Each season they must have so many weeks of opera and so many charity balls, but so surely as these things must come, even so surely does society demand that the doctors shall provide for its entertainment a regular relay of pathological horrors. And the doctors are not slow to respond. For several years society was ruthlessly relieved of its ovaries, and those delicate organs, many of them, were removed from the pelvis and placed in pickle. Finally, society got tired of this diversion. It is an actual fact, which came to my knowledge soon after the occurrence, that a gentleman drove up to the office of one of our leading gynæcologists—the man who was Mark Twain's travelling companion as the 'Doctor' in 'Innocents Abroad'—and on greeting him said: "'Doctor, my wife is out in the carriage, and I want you to examine her case, but she says she won't come in unless you promise that you'll not remove her ovaries.'"

"Well," continued the doctor, as he shifted his seat and took a fresh supply of air, "promiscuous ovariotomy has had its day. Following that craze, irrigation of the colon for coprostasis, and irrigation of the stomach for a dozen different things, became mere incidents in life. The orifices of the body, those that were not sufficiently guarded by sphincters, came to be guarded by pitch-forks. And still the people cry for something new, and more of that

same kind of excitement. And still the doctors continue to gratify them. It has come in irritation of that anatomical appendage that is as useless as hair on your back, and possesses no more dignity than an angle-worm. Doctors have pointed out the new danger, and society is enjoying the excitement of averting it. It lends a real zest of life for a person to walk in the proud consciousness that he is daily cheating his appendix and getting ahead of the doctor by not swallowing grape seeds. For, like the little boy and the pins, this is the method they have adopted in order to save their lives. Moreover, like lingular cancer and tobacco, this fad has its trade effect, for the fruit dealers report that it has materially affected the sale of grapes. A son of sunny Italy, who keeps a fruit store on Madison street, and supplies the tourist trade, tells me that there has been a marked falling off in the number of baskets of grapes that he sells, and he adds that people make the explicit statement that they are denying themselves the indulgence because of the threatened danger to that portion of their anatomy that lies beneath McBurney's point. Ladies, who wouldn't for the world say 'leg' or mention the subject of kidneys, will tell to others the jealous care they are taking of their, ah, thing-em-a-jig, with a *nonchalance* that is truly delightful; while a person who has had his removed affects a superiority over the rest of mankind that is extremely exasperating. There will soon be, I apprehend, a new aristocracy," concluded the doctor, "and on their crest will be engraved the mystic symbol: A. R.—appendix removed."—*North Amer. Jour. of Homœopathy.*

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

"What would become of the human race should there be a law to isolate the consumptives? I will mention a case that occurred near the writer. A Mr. A—— "caught cold" and lost his appetite and had slow fever. Two of the best "regular" physicians of the country attended him daily, but after their bills tipped several fifties, and the case was not better, the M. D.'s called one day, and after a thorough physical examination they informed the poor man that he had consumption, and as one of his lungs was gone, and not much left of the other, it stood to good reason that if he wanted to die at home with his mother he had better make the trip at once. By great care in transporting the patient he finally made the trip to Columbus, Miss., a distance of forty or fifty miles, twenty of which were by private conveyance. He was very restless and could not sleep (who could, when doomed to die very soon?), therefore the old family physician was called to see him. After a rapid examination the old doctor said: 'Why, your lungs are not diseased at all.' It will suffice to say that the poor duped fellow was well in three weeks. But where would he have been if our new consumptive isolation law had been in full force?"—*Dr. Kirk in Ga. Eclectic Med. Journal.*

"The day is not far distant when the tuberculosis patient shall be as closely quarantined as the victims of any other contagious disease."—*New England Medical Gazette.*

LEDUM CASES.—Mrs. H———, age 45, married. Has always enjoyed good health, except for occasional attacks of indigestion with diarrhœa. The house in which she lives is large, decidedly drafty, and not well heated. The cause of her present attack was presumably slippers and cold floors. Both feet were swollen: no redness, ankles sore and bruised and excruciating pain on walking. *Ledum* IX was prescribed and forty-eight hours found her entirely relieved.

MRS. P———, age 29, married. In her former home suffered much from rheumatism or rheumatic gout, which is a family inheritance. Since coming to Brookline has been singularly exempt. In a former attack, which was most sudden in its onset and attended with œdematous swelling of feet, *Apis* speedily gave relief. In the last attack there was less swelling, heels were sore, marked stiffness of feet, and marked aggravation from warmth, and *Ledum* IX cured in twenty-four hours.—*Dr. Frederick B. Percy, Brookline, Mass. Hom. Med. Society—N. E. Med. Gazette.*

THOSE COMMISSIONS.—Complaints come from England that the various Royal Commissions are very slow in reporting, and when they do report there is nothing in it. One commission, that on tuberculosis, recently reported, and the gist of it is, don't eat tuberculous meat. But to this we may ask, how is the average man to tell such meat from any other? And it might also be suggested that it requires no very great amount of learning to know that diseased meat is not a wholesome article of diet. Another commission, that on vaccination, has been sitting four or five years, and appears likely to continue sitting till it falls to pieces by the natural

process of decay. "And in the meantime the vaccination-act has become practically a dead-letter in many parts of the country, and everywhere it is becoming more and more difficult to enforce the law in the face of the obstinate silence of the oracle for whose utterance all are waiting." May it not be that the "oracle" is an honest one that cannot report favorably and *dare* not do otherwise?

AVOIDABLE ILLS.—"It is unnecessary to speak of the pernicious influence of excitements and passions of the mind upon the health of the body. They certainly can be avoided in great measures, if not always. We can become masters of our anger, we can avoid the occasion for it; by means of reason we can gain a less gloomy view of our sufferings; by simplifying and limiting our wants we may diminish our cares. There are certainly few situations of life that might not be improved thus."

The foregoing simple yet wise words are from Preessnitz's *Manual of Water Cure*, a book that caused a stir fifty years or more ago. And the words are true to-day. Half our ills are the result of fretting and worrying and borrowing trouble, all of which are habits that may be easily broken.

VACCINATION COMPLICATIONS.—Dr. Louis Frank, in the April number of the *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary, Diseases* treats of the "Complication of Vaccination." These "complications" number twenty-two, as far as Dr. Frank has observed, though probably if the remoter complications could be included the number would run up much higher. Nine skin diseases are included in the twenty-two. Still Dr. Frank defends vaccination notwithstanding the grave results that may follow it, among which he admits may be syphilis, leprosy and tuberculosis. Verily this vaccination question is a curious one, and wise is the man who adopts "Homœopathic vaccination;" *i. e.*, takes a yearly dose of *Vaccininum* and thereby gets all the benefits of the practice and entirely escapes its multitudinous dangers.

ILLOGICAL.—The logic of the "regular" or Allopathic is curious. Here is *The Lancet* complaining, not that physicians practice Homœopathically, but that they call themselves "Homœopaths;" for, according to it, there seems to be something in that word that draws patients. But on the other hand here are some of *The Lancet's* subscribers doing their best to have certain physicians expelled from a hospital board, not because they call themselves Homœopaths (for they do not), but because they practice Homœopathically. Surely such contradictions are illogical. Why does not the B. M. S. or the A. M. A. take hold of this vexed question and authoratively tell their followers just what it is in Homœopathy they object to.

HAHNEMANNIAN HINTS.—"Hahnemann advises a dose of *Nux vom.* as the best remedy to allay the general hyper-sensitiveness of patients who always complain of aggravation of their condition even on receiving very small doses. He thus used this remedy as the introduction to a Homœopathic cure. Per contra, Hahnemann recommends a dose of *Opium* in cases of blunted sensibilities of some patients to excite their receptivity or responsiveness to the truly indicated remedy."—*Dr. Goullon, in Vol. L. of Allg. Hom. Zeitg.*

HOT WEATHER HINT.—Fill the pitcher with ice and water and set it on the center of a piece of paper; then gather the paper up together at the top and place the ends tightly together, placing a strong rubber band around the coil to hold it close, so as to exclude the air. A pitcher of ice-water treated in this manner has been known to stand over night with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

HINTS.

Mentally *Belladonna* is associated with hasty speech and actions, sometimes delirium, throbbing, red face and unnaturally bright eyes. *Aconite* with restlessness, anxiety, fear, especially of death, and dry skin, with fever. *Sepia*, especially with women with low spirits inclined to weep, irritable, and indifferent. *Ignatia* "silent grief."

In liver complaints, calling for *Mercurius*, the region of the liver is sore to the touch, patient cannot lie on the right side. Liver troubles brought on from abuse of liquor, or too much strong medicine are generally met with *Nux vomica*. When there is pain under the angle of the right shoulder blade *Chelidonium* is called for.

Rumbling in the belly that afflicts so many may be, in many cases, alleviated by *Carbo veg*.

For painful callous places on the soles of the feet *Antimonium crudum* is the remedy.

Acne, pimples on face, skin harsh and rough, are often cured by *Sulphur*.

DR. DUDGEON AND THE LANCET.

The following letter from the veteran Homœopath, Dr. Dudgeon, appeared in *The Lancet* of May 4th:

"'MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND HOMŒOPATHS.'

"*To the Editors of The Lancet.*

"SIRS—I read your leading article on the above subject in *The Lancet* for April 13th, but did not know that you expected or would admit a reply to your 'arguments' until I saw in to-day's issue that you apparently expected such a reply. As I happen to be a member of the Pathological Society of London of more than forty years' standing, I suppose I may consider your article includes a reference to my membership in this society. I may say that I joined in order to keep myself *au courant* with the progress of pathological knowledge, and not with any view of enlightening its members on any peculiar pathological theories or doctrines held by the school of Homœopathy, for I may add that our school has no peculiar pathological theories or doctrines, and that the pathology we profess is precisely that taught in the ordinary medical schools. Such being the case, I do not see how my peculiar therapeutic views should disqualify me from being a member of a pathological society which is of no therapeutical faith. I do not happen to be a member of any society of general medicine which has to do with therapeutics, the Homœopath societies proper being quite sufficient for my wants. But as according to the confessions of your most eminent men the therapeutics of the non-Homœopathists are in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory state, I do not think it would do the general profession any harm, but probably much good, if they had in their societies members who are conversant with the reformed therapeutics of Homœopathy. As we observe with amusement the frequent recommendations in *The Lancet* and other medical periodicals, as newly-discovered remedies, of medicines that have long been used in our school, and for precisely the same affections as they are employed in Homœopathy, it might on the whole be better that you should obtain a knowledge of these medicines and their therapeutic uses at first hand, from those who have long employed them, than have them introduced into your practice in the indirect and round-about manner they are at present. To object to us as 'irregular practitioners' seems to me to be very absurd, as we are the only medical men who really practice according to a *regula* or rule, and eminent authorities in your school have declared that medicine as they practice it has no principles, and that their treatment is not guided by any rule. I can assure you that those whom you call 'Homœopaths' are not, as a rule, desirous of joining your therapeutic societies, as they know they would meet with but scant courtesy from the members; nor are we at all desirous of having consultations on medical treatment with adherents of the old school, as we think that our own therapeutic method is infinitely superior to yours, as we are always ready to prove by reasoning and by results.

"I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.,

"Member of the Pathological Society, and Consulting Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

"Montagu-square, April 27, 1895."

HAY FEVER CURED.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

About three years ago I read in your valuable paper of the use of *Acidium Succinicum Crudum*, for hay fever, from which absurd disease I have suffered since 1867. I at once obtained the remedy and used it according to directions, viz: Two grains in twelve teaspoonfuls of filtered water taken every two hours. The paroxysms of sneezing were relieved at once, though the suffering from inflamed eyes, which is one very severe feature in my case, continued as bad as ever. After enduring the torture for some time the idea was suggested to me of bathing the eyes in the same medicine I took inwardly. Pouring some of it into the hollow of my hand I applied it to the eyes with the finger and found almost instant relief. This was repeated whenever the symptoms returned, and has never failed to give relief.

The remedy used now for three years, while it has not cured the disease, has greatly shortened its period. Instead of the usual six weeks' duration it is scarcely felt until September 1st, and is nearly or quite over by the 15th.

I would add that I do not use the remedy except on the appearance of the symptoms.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. M. W. CLARK.

Chicago.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

I am 50 years of age, dark complexion, weight 155 pounds, height 5 feet 7½ inches, average good health. A book-keeper. About six months ago commenced to feel a strange sensation in left arm from elbow down. In lifting any weight or doing anything that brings the sinews into play feel as if an electric shock was given to the arm. The sinews seem for the time like a line of fire, or as if red hot, having a burning sensation. Have to drop anything I may have hold of to allow sinews to relax, then pain passes away. In former numbers of the ENVOY you kindly answered inquiries like this, and as there is no Homœopath nearer than Detroit, forty miles away, would you, kindly through your journal, give me your opinion as to what these symptoms call for and what the trouble is.

Your doing so will oblige,

Chatham, Ont., June 12, 1895. W. C.

Try *Agaricus* and, if it does not relieve, *Arsenicum.*

The following letter addressed to the late A. J. Tafel is of general interest and for the good of the public. The theory of the stone meal fertilizing is to be found in a little twenty-five cent book, entitled *Bread From Stones.*

Since corresponding with you last February regarding stone meal I have been experimenting with it and am getting what now promises good results. I first used it with house plants, and each one treated shows a growth that must have been stimulated by the stone. In planting my garden—which is sandy and leaches very badly—everything was planted in rows with the meal and phosphate alternating, and at this date peas, onions, lettuce and radishes show a growth that to my mind leaves no doubt of the value in this rock. We never raised better radishes and lettuce than we are enjoying, grown over stone meal. Our farmers are anxiously watching the results. Many of them have had samples to test. There is a terrible need here of something of the kind. We are on a ridge, and all wash is going from us with the farms growing poorer each year, notwithstanding the enormous sums paid for phosphates. If the promise of now be fulfilled at the end of the season it seems to me it would be almost criminal not to use it here on a large scale.

All I have used has been ground in an iron mortar.

Truly yours,

J. G. COFFIN.

Summerdale, N. Y., June 3, 1895.

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Sun-Disinfectant.—Scientist Esmarch has been making a series of experiments which, we are happy to say, confirm the ideas of housekeepers of many generations, namely, that sunshine is the best of all disinfectants. He exposed clothing and bedding strongly infected with all sorts of disease germs and virulent pus, and in each instance but a few hours were required to completely disinfect them by the direct rays of the sun. He also exposed similar matter in boxes covered with glass to the sun's rays, but though the heat was greater the results were not good. Now that we are in the midst of summer it might be well for all to act on this hint and turn the contents of their closets out of doors for a day and let them get purified. Esmarch found that simply spreading things on the grass was the best way of exposing them to the sunlight.

India and Homœopathy.—The Calcutta Homœopathic Medical School is growing in importance and usefulness, and students are flocking to it from all parts of the East. Twenty-one students were graduated at the last session. There is a certain keen logic in the Eastern mind that causes it to reject blundering, unreasoning Allopathy and take up with Homœopathy, which is a beautiful and almost an exact science

Apples.—Many
are an excellent "b

phoric acid they contain. Eaten at night they are said to exercise a good influence on the liver, improve digestion and promote sleep.

Good News to Many.—The London *Lancet* says: "The desire to rise early, except in those trained from youth to outdoor pursuits, is commonly a sign, not of strength of character and vigor of body, but of advancing age. The very old often sleep much, but they do not sleep long. A long, deep sleep, the sleep of youth, requires for its production a thoroughly elastic vascular system. The stiffening vessels of age are not so completely nor so easily controlled by the vaso-motor nerves; hence shorter sleeps. Thus, paterfamilias, who goes to bed at 11 P. M., wants to get up at 5 or 6 A. M., and looks upon his healthy son, who prefers to lie till 8, as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and wealth to be got from early rising is combined with the still more foolish adage which says of sleep, 'Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool,' then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to the young people of both sexes."

Vaccination that Protects.—Dr. L. Hoopes, of West Chester, Pa., in June *Homœopathic Physician*, contributes his testimony on the vaccination question and also incidentally quotes some testimony of value on that vexed question. It is that of three allopathic physicians who, in a very fatal smallpox epidemic in which their usual medicines did no good towards curing, prescribed a dilution of the virus, and with that their patients made rapid recovery. This is simply in a line with "homœopathic vaccination" with the remedy *Vaccininum* and its use in the actual disease. One dose a year of this remedy will fully protect against smallpox and thus avoid all the dangers and discomforts of vaccination. It is unfortunate that a barbarous and brutal law compels little children to be vaccinated in the old blood-poisoning way. In this respect Dr. Hoopes quotes from a report to the Italian Government, showing that in a small town in that country forty-six

little children were syphilized, and twenty of their mothers through their syphilized suckling, by means of vaccination. This latter is not from an anti-vaccination tract, but an official report.

Running Hither and Thither.—A Russian professor has been taking great trouble to determine the value of germs in assisting the body to perform its natural functions. He fed animals on food that had been carefully sterilized and compelled them to breathe germless air. The experiment proved that the presence of microbes is necessary to digestion. The animals soon showed the effect of deprivation. First they began to droop, then lost their appetite, and finally weakened and died. It was found that the food simply would not assimilate when the microbes were absent. This series of experiments has been extended to the vegetable world. It is now proved that certain plants can only assimilate the nitrogen which is necessary to their growth through the action of the microbes that live at their roots.—*North Am. Med. Review.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY is now in its sixth year. The subscription price is twenty-five cents a year. It is worth the money. Why not subscribe?

Germ Theory Played Out.—We have reared a great science, and are now endeavoring to tear it down with our own hands! Germs surround us everywhere. If we believe that infectious diseases are caused by germs, prophylaxis becomes impracticable. We have plenty of remedies for the relief of disease, but none that will effectively kill germs. A belief in germ infection leads naturally to medical anarchy. We cannot prevent infection, because we cannot get a corner on germs. We cannot relieve the conditions they produce, because, in order to destroy the germs, we must injure the vitality of the tissues.

What shall be done? One mistake entangles us in an intricate web of error. The fad treatment of infectious diseases follows germ pathology as naturally as night follows day. It is an open declaration of the impotence of medical science. It says: We cannot prevent disease, neither can we cure it. We must leave it all to nature. No, not all, that would leave us without occupation; we cannot afford that. So, without regard to law or logic, the deluded scientists who promulgated the germ theory have evolved a therapy which can scarce escape a child's penetration.

The reaction will come. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." Repeatedly glowing reports from the same source have been heralded throughout this country. And what has become of them? The mortuary statistics of *American* hospitals can tell us something accurate about them—something that will flush the cheek with shame at the rash credulity which eagerly accepted the statements of a few self-constituted authorities and covered its mistakes with gravestones.

Did we never relieve disease before the rise of germs and their so-called antidotes? We did, and a comparison of death statistics will show, allowing for the vast improvement in sanitation, a better percentage then than now. Are we going to give up our tried and trusted friends, the medicines we know all about, which have wrought many cures in our hands and incidentally brought reputation and success, for the foreign pottages that have only the element of novelty to recommend them? Well, hardly! We are going to demonstrate that *experience* has taught us something; that, althought a young and enthusiastic nation, we are not to be successfully and *continuously* imposed upon. America has been a sort of fairy's-purse for foreign financiers, a favorite field for investments of the bubble nature; but that is *history.—Medical Brief.*

Haemorrhoids.—Mr. H., aged forty, book-keeper, a hearty appearing, robust man, father given to the too free use of stimulants at times. Mr. H. had been troubled with hæmorrhoids for over ten years. Had at one time placed himself under the care of a specialist, and undergone an operation that he claimed had at least been successful in keeping him in bed two weeks; otherwise the relief received was only temporary. Mr. H. was a scoffer and an unbeliever in "little pills," and finally came to me simply as a last resort, claiming that he didn't expect to be helped, so he "wouldn't be disappointed."

At the time of his call he was in great agony, writhing and twisting on his chair, cursing everything in general, and the piles in particular.

He was free from the backache we so often find, was constipated, but had a fair appetite. The tumors were large and dark blue in color, seldom bled, but blood occasionally passed with the fæces.

I prescribed *Æsculus* 2d, as in the other case. In two weeks he reported cured. This has been a trifle over two years, and during that time he had but one slight touch of the old trouble, six months ago, which came after a hard drinking bout. A few doses of

Æsculus relieved him and since then he has been perfectly free from any of the old symptoms.—*Dr. Burlingame, in Penn. Trans., 1894.*

Deafness and Eczema.—*Mullein Oil* is very valuable in cases of deafness. A young lady had deafness for about ten years. It is of a nervous character. Allopathic doctors declared the case as out of medical help. I treated her for three months with both internal and external applications of *Mullein Oil* and she got well. She was very thin and nervous, and strange to say the remedy did her much service in those respects also.

Skookum Chuck has remarkable curative powers over eczema. An elderly gentleman had the nasty disease for years. I effected a cure (apparent) several times. The last time I gave him *Skookum Chuck* 3 trit. This time there is no relapse.—*P. C. Majumdar, M.D., Calcutta, in Hom. Recorder.*

Pleurodynia.—Sarah H., aged 49, housewife. She complained of constant pain in the left flank and cardiac region. It was aggravted by movement. There was great tenderness on pressure. Heart's action good, no valvular lesion. She suffered from great restlessness and slept badly. The bowels were alternately relaxed and confined. Urine copious and pale, but normal. Ordered *Cimicifuga.* In a week the side was better, bowels acted regularly, she felt quieter, urine still very copious. *Ignatia* ordered. Next week she was well and has not returned.—*Hom. Review.*

Eczema of the Face.—Alice D., aged 19, a dressmaker. An eczematous patch has recently appeared on her right cheek, which is disfiguring and distresses patient. It is circumscribed, there is no inflammation, and but little oozing or itching. She is healthy and all the functions are normal. *Sulphur* 3x ordered. In a week there was obvious improvement. The week following all trace of the eczema had disappeared.—*Hom. Review.*

Lichen.—Lucy P., aged 48, a dressmaker, had suffered for a fortnight from an eruption of fine papulæ all over the body, which caused distressing itching when warm in bed at night. On the nape of the neck was a small patch where the papules were confluent. She suffered from pain in region of back. [illegible] exertion. Bowels confined, the [illegible] scybalous masses. Urine natural. Ordered *Sulphur.* In a week she was better, and next week rash had gone, bowels were regular and she considered herself cured. There has been no return.—*Hom. Review.*

Blatta Orientalis.—In the *Homœopathic Recorder* for September, 1891, is a paper by Dr. Ray on the use of this drug in asthma, with several clinical cases. Its chief use seems to be to cause free expectoration, and thus relieve the sufferer. If taken at the commencement of an attack, it frequently aborts it. The drug needs proving. I have used it empirically in a few cases where other remedies have failed and nearly always with considerable benefit.—*M. E. Douglass, Danville, Va., in So. Jour. of Hom.*

To Start a Balky Horse.—An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go, take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee-joint. Hold it thus for three minutes and let it down, and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought.—*Farm and Field.*

The Best of "the Code."—The *Medical News*, the editor of which we believe is an eye doctor, recently had an editorial on "Ophthalmologic Tricks" from which the following is quoted:

> But the wiliest and perhaps the most common, as it is the most profitable stroke, is that of treating *muscæ violantes.* Many patients are frightened by the "dark spot before their eyes," get to watching it, and think it is the beginning of blindness or of some dire disease of the eyes. If they fall into the hands of a fellow whose motto is "*Medicine is Business,*" he will humor their error, and systematically or locally, pretend to treat this little symptom until some honest man will brush the morbid fear away with a laugh. We are glad to believe the ophthalmic tricksters are few and the honest men are many, but we are sorry to be compelled to confess that the few sneaks do exist. And they are much better known than they themselves suppose. Hospital positions, long tails to names, even professorships, do not hide the facts or lesson the disgrace. Patients will travel and will talk—sometimes maliciously, sometimes errorfully, but sometimes also truthfully.

There Is but One Way.—After thirty-six years of clinical experience, and having a knowledge of all systems of medicine, I am positive that no *disease* was *ever cured* by *medicine* unless it was homœopathic. This being true then patients must remain invalids if nature does not cure, until the prescriber, who is not a homœopath, stumbles upon a remedy that is homœopathic.—*Adam Given, M. D., in Homœopathic Guide.*

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HOW I BECAME A HOMŒOPATH.

About seventeen years ago I was a great sufferer from hemorrhoids which had resisted all treatment, and the knife was suggested as the only hope of relief.

While in this condition a young Homœopath who had an office nearby called to see me on business; he remarked that I looked sick. After explaining the cause to him, he said: "You ought to cure yourself." I told him that I had used the most powerful remedies without relief. He laughed and shook his head. I said, sharply: "Doctor, do you profess to cure hemorrhoids with your little pills and moonshine?" He said: "I do with homœopathic remedies." I said: "Cure me and I will be a Homœopath." After a few questions as to symptoms he prescribed, and I was relieved within twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding this fact I treated the subject as though it were a mere accident.

I let the matter drop out of mind until I was called to see a patient one morning who was suffering intensely from hemorrhoids. I had my old ointment applied, and gave the usual opiates without any relief. After dark of the same day a messenger came for me, saying that the patient was almost delirious with the pain.

As I was already giving about all that the patient could stand, and while revolving in mind what I should do next, I thought of the vial of homœopathic medicine that seemed to relieve me so quickly. I put it in my pocket, and went to see the patient. I was not sufficiently versed in Homœopathy at that time to know whether the same remedy was indicated in that case or not. I thought, however, that it was a splendid case in which to test *little pills*, consequently I had the nurse to wash off the ointment, discontinue all other medicines, and give a dose of the medicated pellets every half hour till relieved. I called early next morning and found the patient almost entirely free from pain. Upon inquiry I found that three doses had been taken and the patient slept quietly all night. I directed the medicine to be given every two to eight hours until entirely relieved.

As I passed out of the house I was meditating upon the almost miraculous relief the patient received, and as I reached the street, without stopping to think where I was, I spoke aloud and said: "Farewell, allopathy, I must leave you and accept what seems to be the true science of cure."

Stubborn and bigoted as I was, facts compelled me to confess that a homœopathic remedy in the thirtieth potency gave more speedy and permanent relief than the most powerful crude drugs could do.

That is *how I became a Homœopath*, and I have never regretted the step, and only wish that I had been born a Homœopath.—*Adam Given, M. D., Louisville, Ky., in Homœopathic Guide.*

GOOSE GREASE.

Dr. Symes has called attention to the merits of this ancient and honorable household remedy in the columns of the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.* We quote the following:

"A gentleman was suffering with influenza of a 'chronic' type. He was never ill enough to stay in bed, and scarcely well enough to be out. He had a dry hacking cough for many days, and very little secretion was expelled from his lungs, in which was lodged a small quantity of viscid exudation. With the aid of suitable internal remedies he gained ground very slowly. A liniment of camphor and ammonia was prescribed, but it did not help him very much. Goose grease was added and at once its effect became apparent. In a day or two, feeling much better, he omitted the use of the oil, and he became worse; but after repeating the applications great benefit followed. A second and third time he

omitted the goose grease and the cough and the distress returned, but they were rapidly removed after another application of the oil. The patient is convinced of its efficacy, and attributes his recovery mainly to its specific action on his chest.

"Of its penetrating qualities, says Mr. Symes, there is no doubt. He has seen it remove muscular rheumatism in a marked way when rubbed in. Thickening near the joints after sprains or subacute rheumatic inflammation will be greatly benefited by its use. Another affection in which the author has seen marked benefit result from its employment is in wasting or marasmus. When rubbed into the abdomen and groins of young children it is a decided nutrient, and experience has convinced him of its efficacy when employed in this way. It can be eaten on bread with salt, and, if freshly prepared, is very palatable and nutritious. As a further illustration of its powers, he says, sportsmen affirm that it is not a good thing to be too liberally applied to guns, as it is far to penetrating, 'eating or worming its way' into every crevice.

"It much exceeds lard in efficacy, and it possesses far greater permeating qualities than vegetable oils.

HINTS.

Mentally *Celladonna* is associated with hasty speech and actions, sometimes delirium, throbbing, red face and unnaturally bright eyes. *Aconite* with restlessness, anxiety, fear, especially of death, and dry skin, with fever. *Sepia*, especially with women with low spirits, inclined to weep, irritable and indifferent. *Ignatia*, "silent grief."

In liver complaints calling for *Mercurius* the region of the liver is sore to the touch, patient cannot lie on right side. Liver troubles brought on from abuse of liquor, or too much strong medicine are generally met with *Nux vomica*. When there is pain under the angle of the right shoulder-blade *Chelidonium* is called for.

Rumbling in the belly, that afflicts so many, may be in many cases alleviated by *Carbo veg*.

For painful, callous places on the soles of the feet *Antimonium crudum* is the remedy.

Sunstroke, in men and horses, is best met by *Glonoine*. Also, in bathing such cases warm water is better than ice water.

Inflamed knee-joints with effusion call
phur.

To allay the intense pain of felor

For crops of boils the remedy is cated pellets). Painful, throbbing boils, *Celladonna*. Boils that do not heal, *Silicea*.

Nausea from riding in cars, etc., is overcome by *Cocculus* (take a dose or two before starting and on the cars on first signs of nausea).

Small patches on the skin that itch terribly have been cured by *Mezereum*,

Moist and scabby patches on scalp are met by *Graphites*.

Sepia generally cures ring-worm without any external medication.

Constant backache, no aggravation or amelioration, has been cured by *Cannabis Ind.*

Acne, pimples on face, skin harsh and rough, are often cured by *Sulphur*.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

The so-called "twisting of the neck" to which one of your subscribers calls attention on page 29 of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY for June, can be speedily cured, I think, by the use of *Lachnanthes tinctoria* 30 c. dilution, a few pellets on the tongue, night and morning.

Sincerely yours,

C. CARLETON SMITH, M. D.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1895.

KOLA.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

I wish to say I have discovered a sure relief to asthma and in many cases a cure I refer to the African *Kola acuminata* plant. A near neighbor, an old-school druggist, was persuaded by me to accept kola pellets θ strength for his fifteen-year-old daughter, after trying for over a year all that science could suggest allopathically without benefit, and to his surprise and joy he had found prompt and permanent relief for her. I desired him to purchase kola nuts and make a simple tincture, so as to be positive of purity, and I regularly purchase of him, prepare my pellets myself, and moreover put ten drops on a two-ounce package of pure "natural leaf" tobacco standing over night, then fill a small pipe of it occasionally, and get certain relief, as well as pleasure. I wish all of your asthmatic readers would give kola in any form a trial and I know they would not be disappointed. Do with this communication as you please.

I am, yours truly,

DR. ISAAC MARTIN, Homœopathist.

Philadelphia.

"Kola" tincture is known in homœopathic pharmacy as *Sterculia acuminata*. It may be purchased at any homœopathic pharmacy.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Will you be kind enough to tell me if there is anything in the Homœopathy medicine that will cure loss of smell and '" from the grippe that I had in the early spring, and

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Jersey, June 30, 1895.

Aurum, *Pulsatilla* and *Sepia*, all

have "loss of smell," while "loss of taste" is a symptom of *Alumina*, *Nat. mur.*, *Pulsatilla*. We pick these out of the *Bee-Line Repertory*. On the principle of the "totality of the symptoms," our correspondent giving but two, *Pulsatilla* ought to be the remedy. By the way, our inquiring readers ought to buy a copy of the *Bee-Line*. It is really worth the money and would answer the majority of the questions put to the ENVOY. The price is $1.00 or when sent by mail $1.03, from any one in the homœopathic book trade.

ALCOHOLISM.—The following from Burnett's last book, *Gout and Its Cure*, concerning *Spiritus Glandium Quercus*, may prove of interest to those who have to do with drinkers:

"The wife of an officer of position wrote to me some two years ago—* * * 'I am not at all satisfied with my husband's appearance. We have had a shooting party, and I am sure he drinks too much. I can always tell by the look of his eyes, they are so yellow, and puffy underneath. I wish you would send him something to put him right; he says he is all right, but I am sure he is not, from his breath.' After a month of *Quercus*, I heard this: * * * 'My husband looks wonderfully well.'"

A number of similar cases are to be found in the same interesting book.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KNEE-JOINT.

Mrs. Chr. S., aged 42 years, a tall lady of dark complexion and stooping carriage of body, came under my treatment on August 21, 1894, owing to pains and swelling in the right knee-joint.

Some months before she had become affected with violent pains and inability to walk; the swelling had formed gradually, first accompanied with redness of the skin, then with unchanged color. The treatment so far, ice and massage, had been without result. Examination showed quite a considerable serious effusion in the knee-joint; above the patella the difference of measure between the swollen knee and the sound knee amounted to 2½ centimetres. Walking was very troublesome, standing impossible. The general state of health left much to be desired. *At night* there occasionally appeared violent pains and stitches; lying under the feather-bed *aggravated* the symptoms; she had also to rise several times at night for micturition. The stool was varying. The urine at times showed a considerable sediment of urates. *The ailments were aggravated in wet weather.* When a child Mrs. S. had had *glandular troubles.* I prescribed *Sulphur* 30, a dose of pellets every fifth day. On the 23d of September the general state of health was reported as much improved; the violent pains had not appeared of late, only rarely at night; the swelling had decreased, but the limbs still grew tired too easily from walking. I ordered *Sulphur* 200, every week a dose of five pellets. On the 5th of November considerable improvement was reported; the swelling could hardly be noticed now, and the troubles only appeared after standing for some time.

Prescription: the same. In a letter of December 20th, 1894, the patient reported herself as fully recovered, and she has remained so to this day.—*Dr. Waszily, in Allg. hom. Zeit.*

ZINCUM AND SCARLET FEVER.—In the year 1852-3 there prevailed in and around Leipsic a malignant epidemic of scarlatina. It was the *smooth* scarlatina, for which *Belladonna* was found by Hahnemann to be specific. Now there were also in this epidemy quite similar and just as dangerous cerebral complications, as Meyer describes for us in his article, "Scarlet Fever and *Zincum*." Since all other remedies left him in the lurch, and he had even fatal cases to lament, he was induced by Elb's experience to use *Zincum*. We briefly quote one of his cases: A well-nourished, somewhat scrofulous little girl of two and one-half years, who had never before been ill, fell sick on the 8th of February, 1853, of violent fever with other symptoms which, as two of the children of the family were already down with scarlet fever, also indicated scarlet fever. On the 9th in the morning she received *Belladonna*. In the evening her state was unchanged, the child had not slept during the day, *had cried much.* There was no trace of the exanthema. At 11 at night convulsions had appeared. She had slept shortly before for a few minutes, but awoke with *twitching of the extremities*, which still continued; now and then there were *successive impulses throughout the whole body with gnashing of the teeth;* at the same time she would utter *a startling cry with quite an altered voice;* her eyes were half closed; *face now pale and sunken*, somewhat distorted; forehead covered with cold, clammy sweat; *skin rather cool* and dry; pulse very small, could be compressed away and could hardly be counted; respiration short and quick, but free from rhonchus; *involuntary urination and some liquid stool.* I gave at once *Zinc. met.*, two grains

every two hours. Toward morning these symptoms diminished; in the afternoon she slept some, and now the red spots began to appear on her face and neck, and on the following day the eruption was out all over the whole body, and from now it had its regular course under *Belladonna*. During the desquamation, however, in conquence of a cold, a state appeared again very similar to that before the outbreak, only that an œdematous swelling appeared on the ankles. After two doses of *Zincum* there was an evident abatement and soon a profuse perspiration, followed soon after by a perfect recovery.—*Gerstel.*

AS IT SHOULD BE.—At a recent election in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, a vote was taken on compulsory vaccination, at which the anti-vaccinists cast 26,238 votes, against 24,543 in favor of compulsion. This abolishes compulsory vaccination, but leaves those who believe in it the privilege to be vaccinated as often as they wish. This is as it should be, and is the only way in which a law should be decided under a republican form of government.—*The Medical Tribune.*

FALLACIES.—"We have attributed the conveyance of the tubercle bacilli to every conceivable source. We have attributed its conveyance even to our drinking water, to milk, to meats, and even to our *daily bread* and *butter* (in all of which they have been discovered) as the medium by which consumption is communicated; but we don't know that anyone has ever contracted or acquired the disease in any of the three ways. Hence our fallacy.

"Our faults (our fallacies), sometimes like society, dwell too much in the fashions of the day, too often so, to the detriment of our profession, and more so to the damage done our patients. It was not long since a fashion to bleed, to purge, and deplete our patients in the hope, I presume, to evacuate the poison which was in the system, and thereby cure the patient. But we don't know now why we did it. It now apparently is the fashion to attribute the cause of all infectious diseases to microscopical life, the bacilli."—*Dr. W. H. Dukeman, Charlotte Med. Journal.*

THE monument to Hahnemann to be erected at Washington by the American Institute of Homœopathy will be the third in honor of his memory; the other are in Berlin and Leipsic. From the latter city he was once ignominiously driven by the Allopaths.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC BOOK WORLD.

A NEW EDITION, the fourth, of that best of all works on homœopatnic practice, Raue's *Special Pathology and Therapetic Hints*, is announced as being in press and to be out before the end of the year.

ANOTHER work, by Dr. Custis, of Washington, on the elements of practice, is announced as being in press. It will be a welcome volume to students, as it will be small enough to carry in the pocket, yet cover the whole of the essentials of practice.

IF any-one wants a book that answers all the arguments advanced *against* Homœopathy, and does it in a scholarly and able way, let him get a copy of Sharp's *Tracts on Homœopathy*, a beautiful octavo work of 232 pages, bound in cloth, that sells at the low price of 75 cents at any of the pharmacies or 87 cents by mail. It is the fourteenth thousand of this ever popular work.

THERE are few, if any, more interesting or instructive books published this year than *The Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann*, by T. L. Bradford, M. D. Every-one should own a copy, or if not able to do so should get it from the public or circulating library. After reading it one has a comprehensive grasp on the whole history of Homœopathy, and that will not lessen his respect for the grand "Science of Therapeutics."

Diseases of the Liver, a second and much enlarged edition of Burnett's *Greater Diseases of the Liver*. It will probably be out before the first of September, and will be a valuable and interesting addition to medical literature. After reading in this book of some of the cures by simple remedies of people who for years have led a miserable life from liver ills, one wonders that the whole civilized world are not believers in Homœopathy. No doubt but that there are at this day a million people in the civilized world made miserable by ills that could easily be cured by Homœopathy. But they don't believe in Homœopathy and so they suffer and probably will continue to suffer.

Gout and Its Cure (Boericke & Tafel, 1895. 172 pages, 90 cents; by mail, 95 cents) is the title of Dr. J. Compton Burnett's latest book. Like all from his pen, it is interesting as mere literature. and will be useful to many. It deals, of course, with the ills of those who eat and drink freely, the craving for liquor, and, incidentally, with the liquor habit generally. He also mentions a hitherto unknown cure for chills and fever with *Urtica urens* that in worth the price of the book.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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Influence of States on the Body.—Professor Gates, of the Smithsonian, claims to have discovered that feeling, or mental conditions and states, produce chemical products that are harmful or beneficial—harmful, if the products are the result of bad feelings, such as hate, envy, malice, fear, etc., and beneficial if the result of amiable feelings and good states. These beings, or malignant products, are discovered by chemical analysis of the perspiration and secretions of anyone under the influence of good or bad feelings. Just what use can be made of this discovery, if it be a discovery, cannot be foreseen at present. Homœopathy has always paid close attention to the mental conditions and states of its patients, as these are largely the guide in correct prescribing. Small wits have often made merry over this, and within a year two very prominent Allopathic journals have paid especial attention to this feature of Homœopathy, ridiculing and scorning the "foolish" or "knavish" homœopaths who claimed that different mental states called for different drugs, or guided in the selection of them.

Aside from this point of view the discovery ought to warn people not to cherish black hearts—hearts black with hate of some one, envy, spite, revenge, malice and all that brood, for each of these feelings is a positive physical injury. Anyone can see this is so in the more violent outbreaks, both in one's self and in others, when, through passion, self-control is lost. Better put away all this evil brood, and if if you cannot love your enemy, forget him.

Another Failure.—If the *American Cultivator* and other agricultural journals may be believed the "tuberculin test" for consumption, or tuberculosis, is a sorry failure. Tuberculin started on its career by endeavoring to cure human consumptives, but after hastening the death of an unknown number this career was reluctantly terminated. Then some "scientific" enthusiast advanced the theory that as human consumptives "reacted," *i. e.*, became hot and feverish when the poison was injected, why here was a dead-sure test for tuberculosis in cows. The suggestion was adopted at once, with a hurrah —it was so scientific! Newspapers, and veterinarians and scientific folk generally went into it and "demanded" that all cows be subjected to the test "for the benefit of the public health." Government fell in as far as it was able, and an enormous number of valuable and healthy cows have been sacrificed to the practice, a practice which has about as much true science in it as may be found in the grimaces of an African voudoo man. Cows have had the poison injected into their blood, have "reacted," been slaughtered, examined and found to be sound in every organ. "Ah! but they had the *germs* of the disease in them," exclaims the tuberculin scientists. They cannot prove it, and no one can disprove it. But now, according to the *Cultivator*, come many cases of cows that have the State brand on them, which brand means that they have been officially tested with tuberculin and are free from tuberculosis, yet, in a few weeks, they break out in running sores, die and are found to be diseased throughout, and the disease is tuberculosis in ts worst form. To cases of this sort the tuberculin gentlemen have nothing to say. If the cow was tuberculous when they put the State brand on her then their test is a most arrant fraud and ought to be abolished; if the cow was not tuberculous when they branded her then the tuberculin they injected was the cause of her death. From any point of view, it is clear that the sooner this folly is abandoned the better it will be for the public health, and the taxpayer's pockets.

Want Authority.—The Allopathic doctors of England lust for power over men who hold differing medical views from their own, with the same lust that animates our American Allopaths. The English Allopaths are appealing to government for "authority" to "control" their rivals even as do our own. Nothing more disastrous could happen to a nation and to medical science than to give these men the power they so eagerly seek. Once they said that not to bleed the sick was to be guilty of indirect murder; suppose the men who so savagely asserted this had had the power to enforce their opinions! Another great one, such as would sit in the inner council if government gives the asked for power, once asserted that anyone who attempted to remove an ovarian tumor "should be indicted for manslaughter." As a matter of fact, had such power been given them in the past medicine would have remained a stationery and a dead science. Give them the power to-day, and just so far as that power can be enforced just so far will the science of medicine be paralyzed. Knowledge is more abundant today than it was in the day that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, but human nature is the same. The doctors of that day stoned Harvey out of their camp. The men of to-day say "we wouldn't have done it," but should another arise with a discovery as startling, and as difficult to prove to the bullheaded as was Harvey's, *he* would inevitably be stoned and treated as a criminal if the power were given his opponents. The world needs *less* not *more* legislation on things medical.

Women, Allopathy and Homœopathy.—At the same meeting (British Medical Association) in which "authority" over "irregulars" was asked, the president in his address got off the following:

"Homœopathy still, like a belated ghost, haunts the dawn of scientific medicine, and men are still found who wear its doctrines as a cloak for ignorance, or flaunt them as an attraction for the more foolish and credulous of the old ladies of both sexes."

Certainly, women always have been the friends of Homœopathy, and for the reason for this, and for a reply to the above specimen of Allopathic bitterness, we have to go no further than the address from which it is quoted. The following is from same address, and is an overwhelming argument for Homœopathy:

"Looking back on forty years of gynæcological practice, I can recollect what has been termed a craze for inflammation and ulceration of the os and cervix uteri. During its prevalence it was said of some devotees that every woman of a household was apt to be regarded as suffering from these affections, and locally treated accordingly. Shortly afterwards came a brief and not very creditable period when 'clitoridectomy' was strongly advocated as a remedy for numerous ills. This, fortunately, had a very limited currency, and was speedily abandoned. Then followed a time in which displacement of the uterus held the field, and every backache, every pelvic discomfort, every general neurosis was attributed to mechanical causes, and must needs be treated by uterine pessaries. Again, we have an epoch when oöphorectomy or castration of women was not only recommended and largely practiced as a means of restraining haemorrhage in bleeding fibroids, but also as a remedy for certain forms of neurosis even when the ovaries were healthy or not seriously diseased. Ere long it was discovered that removing the ovaries for neurosis, even if safely accomplished so far as life was concerned, besides unsexing the women, was frequently followed by more severe nervous penalties than those for which it had been used as a remedy; that, in fact, it often entailed a loss of mental equilibrium, and sometimes ended in insanity.

"Close upon this, again, came an ardor for stitching up rents in the cervix uteri following childbirth, rents which were described as producing many hitherto unknown evils, and frequently conducting to the establishment of malignant disease. One votary of this practice boasted of having detected and operated on in a short period no fewer than 300 or 400 cases which he had found in examining 900 women. Surely here was a marked illustration of the *nimia diligentia*. No such experience, so far as I know, has been chronicled by any other author.

"Lastly, we have had what has been described as an epidemic of operations for excision of the uterine appendages; and even now, although this operation has but recently come into vogue, I see there is a reaction against its too frequent performance, and a demand in its place for more conservative methods which shall leave these parts of the generative system a chance of still performing their important functions. These reclamations come especially from across the Atlantic, where one of their most sagacious writers characterized the ardor for operations as akin to the excitement of fox hunting, and has implored his brethren in treating diseases of women to recollect that their patients have other organs than those in their pelvis."

Is it any wonder that women instinctively turn to Homœopathy from such practices as that?

But things are better now, some one may exclaim. By no means, if published reports in the medical and lay press may be believed the cutting goes on more merrily than ever, and in the mean time the Law of Cure, Homœopathy, is sneered at by these men who seek all power in medicine with one voice, and then confess their utter impotence for curing anything with another.

Logically Correct.—The uproar that is made by the medical and lay press over "germs" and contagion is bearing its logical fruit. A man on the borders of Arkansas with smallpox was expelled from the State by the health authorities. The health authorities in Mississippi would not let him land on their side of the river. As the poor fellow

could not stay on the river, and attempted to evade the quarantine and come ashore, they ended the matter by shooting him to death. Disease is a good deal like "sin"—if you are free from it you have but little to fear from others. There is no use in needlessly exposing one's self to it, but there is no sense in the silly hysterics indulged in by small towns in refusing all communication with neighboring towns that happen to have a few cases of smallpox or other so-called contagious diseases in their borders.

Cause of Cholera.—Discussing the question of whether we are to have any more epidemics of cholera in this country, Dr. Burrall (*Med. Record*) seems to leave off where he began; that is to say, he does not know. What he does know on the subject is curious; he says: "Cholera is not regarded as contagious in the exact sense of the word, but the germ taken within the body, as by food or water, originates the disease," etc. Like the dove from the Ark seeking dry land, science flies to and fro, finding none but, ever and anon, resting on some floating fancy like the "germ theory," not in its heart believing itself on dry land, but simply to rest a bit. The "germ" in Dr. Burrall's eyes is the cause of cholera, and he advances it as something fixed—as dry land. Yet two years ago, Pettenkoffer and several others deliberately swallowed millions of these "germs," and not one of the experimenters had cholera, yet the germs came direct from the cholera patients of Hamburg! Up! and away! gentle dove, for you are roosting over deep water.

Superstitions.—The hold that antiquated vaccination has on the State—the people are wiser for the majority would not submit if left in freedom—is shown by the fact that in Sweden you cannot marry until you and your bride can show a certificate of vaccination. A recent London letter says that "smallpox continues to spread," and the letter writer maintains it is because the people are not vaccinated enough. This reminds one of the days when if a man fell sick they bled him, if he did not get well immediately they bled him again, and continued the operation until he died. Originally, Jenner said one vaccination would protect for a lifetime, and in a few years smallpox would be a disease known only in history, then he modified his views and said that every seven years was the right thing, then every year. We have had nearly a century of the rite, and yet smallpox comes and goes regardless of vaccination.

Very Disastrous Operation for Piles.—The *Columbus Medical Journal* has obtained reports of two hundred disastrous operations for piles (Whitehead operation). The ills resulting from the operations are summarized as follows:

"Loss of the special sense by which the patient should be warned of a coming evacuation and enabled to prepare for it, eight cases; incontinence of flatus and fæces, twenty three cases; paralysis of the sphincter, four cases; chronic inflammation of the rectum, one case; failure of union of the wound by first intention, with retraction of the edges of the wound forming a contracting tubular ulcer with stricture, nine cases; other ulcers, two cases; irritable and painful anus, twelve cases; eversion of the mucous membrane, four cases; neuralgia of the pelvis and inferior extremities, two cases; general neurasthenia, one case; fatal peritonitis, one case; non-fatal septic results, five cases; fistula in ano, one case; reported as having bad results without accurate description, one hundred and twenty-seven cases; total, two hundred."

It is strange that men will go on cutting out piles when nineteen cases out of twenty may be *cured* by the use of *Æsculus* or *Hamamelis*, suppositories or ointments. It is rare, indeed, to find a case of piles which one of these two remedies will not positively cure or give great relief. *Hamamelis* is called for in profusely bleeding piles, and *Æsculus* in cases where the bleeding is not very marked.

Fig Syrup.—The company that owns the widely advertised "California Syrup of Figs" recently sued a western house that put a "fig syrup" on the market for infringement on the trade name of their preparation. During the trial the composition of "California Syrup of Figs" was made known; it consists of "nine-twentieths syrup of figs, ten-twentieths fluid extract of senna, and one-twentieth a mixture of rochelle salts, aromatics and water." The decision of the court was against the California Co., the court holding that the law "will not lend its aid to foster this delusion of the public or countenance such deceit." Senna is one of the oldest known purgatives.

Consistency.—*The Record*, of Philadelphia, after quoting President Carter's remarks, at the meeting of the American Bar Association, on the folly of "compulsory" legislation, says:

"The advocates of compulsory education, compulsory temperance, compulsory patriotism and other political vagaries of the hour might consider these well-weighed words with great profit to themselves and advantage to others."

Sound doctrine, but why does *The Record* often savagely insist on compulsory vaccination?

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

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HOW I BECAME A HOMŒOPATH.

(*The Australasian Homœopathic Medical Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 1, published quarterly at Dunedin, New Zealand, comes to hand. From it we select the following under that good old title, "How I Became a Homœopath.")

It is now over twenty years ago that, having the occasion to seek the advice, for one of my children, then but an infant, of a medical man whom I had met as a friend, I found him using remedies which certainly seemed to bring about the desired result very rapidly, but which, to all appearance, were but plain water, having neither, so far as my wife and I could detect, color, taste nor smell. Some time later my wife consulted him for some ailment, and received similar tasteless medicine, which again produced decided and rapid results. As it was plain from the effects produced in several instances, and especially upon young children, that it was no mere question of faith, as it is sometimes asserted, I took an early opportunity of asking our friend what these tasteless remedies meant. He explained that they were homœopathic medicines, and, during a long conversation, gave me a general idea of the system, and how he himself had been led to adopt it. He had observed from statistics published, the apparently wonderful success of the treatment in that fell disease, cholera, and was thus led to examine and experiment for himself. As regards the small doses, he explained that, just as any external organ, when inflamed, is acutely sensitive, and feels sharply that which, when in health, would be unfelt and unheeded; so the internal organs become equally sensitive, and require but a minute dose of anything which touches them to affect them thoroughly in their sensitive condition.

This seemed to me as a layman a very reasonable proposition, and carried with it one very consolatory thought—that to me, granted this theory were true, the administering of a wrong medicine, or one not exactly applicable to the case, would not affect or upset the other healthy organs, as is only too often the case in the ordinary method of treatment. I therefore continued to accept this treatment, and have done so ever since for myself and family. I have thus had ample opportunity of watching its effect in various diseases from childhood to manhood and womanhood—including typhoid and rheumatic fevers—and the more I see of its action, the more convinced I am of its value. One feature seems to me very noticeable—viz., that recoveries are as a rule more rapid and more complete; the system having no after-effects of potent drugs to fight against.

One instance, which occurred early in my homœopathic experience, confirmed as it has been more recently, may be worth recording, as showing the effect of some of the high dilutions or potencies. A child, about a year old, was troubled with sleeplessness, which continued for some time in spite of all its mother's efforts to soothe it. Neither by night nor day would the child sleep, except for a few minutes at a time. On applying to our friend above referred to, he gave some tiny powders to be taken by the child night and morning. Beginning in the evening, some effect was noticeable the first night; after the third powder the child slept all night through. On enquiring afterwards I found to my astonishment that the remedy which had worked such marvellous results was *Sulphur* of the 30th dilution.

About six months afterwards similar symptoms showed themselves again, and, without consulting the doctor, I procured the *Sulphur* 30, and made the powders with sugar of milk, and gave them as before, with a like happy result. About five years ago a friend of mine wrote from Sydney complaining that his wife was getting worn out by the sleeplessness of their only child. In reply I told him of the

above experience. He applied to a chemist, who, knowing nothing of homœopathy, gave him *Sulphur* 3, and told him it would only require to be used in larger doses as it was the nearest he had. It was tried without result; but after further explanation he obtained the right potency, and his letter was full of thankfulness at the speedy and happy result. Explain it how we may, experience proves that in these higher dilutions drugs will often cure when the lower potency—such as 2x or 3x—will only aggravate.

One other boon is conferred by this system, which can be appreciated by mothers and nurses; the medicines are pleasant to take, and, especially in the form of pilules and powders, are liked and asked for by the children, and all the trouble and nausea of those "nasty" medicines are avoided. I am, &c.,

VERITAS.

HINTS.

"There is no doubt of its (*Anacardium*) value as a medicine in weakness of memory and brain power from overstudy or other overstrain of the brain and nerve power. I have often proved in young men and women who have been studying overhard for examinations, and when they discovered the overstrain and were afraid of the results in the examination. It seems to pull them together mentally." —*D. Dyce Brown, in London Hospital Reports, 1894.*

Oxytropis lambertianum (loco) has been suggested by Dr. Gentry as a remedy for Locomotor ataxia, or loss of power over the muscles of the legs when walking. Its proving includes "loss of power to control movements of body or limbs."

On the *Anacardium* symptom, "during dinner nearly all the symptoms disappear, they come on again about two hours afterwards." Dr. Laird made an excellent cure of an old case where patient felt all right immediately after eating, but his trouble always returned within two hours after eating.

Dr. Epps relates (*The Journal of the British Homœopathic Society*, July, 1895,) several cases of varicose veins and varicose ulcers that were cured by *Fluoric acid.* He found it to act most satisfactorily in the 12 or 30th potency, lower than those seemed to aggravate the trouble.

Gelsemium is a remedy for "tobacco heart," where there is decided irregularity and intermittency of the beats.

STYES.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Will you kindly tell me, in your next issue, a remedy for styes? I am troubled a great deal with my eyes on this account. I will be deeply indebted to you if you can give me the desired information.

A. A. B.

East Orange, N. J., September 5, 1895.

In answer to the above we quote from Hering's excellent *Domestic Physician*: "Styes on the eyelids may generally be cured by *Pulsatilla*, and often disappear soon after taking it. If much inflamed and painful, *Hepar. sulph.*, afterwards *Silicea*, and repeat this as soon as there is the slightest sign of its appearing again. * * * If they appear often or leave hard lumps behind or do not open, but become indurated, particularly when the eyes are apt to glue together, with biting and burning in the corners where a dry secretion forms constantly, give *Staphisagria;* should induration remain, give, after a week or two, *Calcarea* or *Sepia.* *Thuja* will also cure indurations in the eyelid, particularly if the corners are hot and dry, or there is a great flow of tears, when in the open air."

INDIGESTION.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents for my subscription to the ENVOY, and will you kindly inform me in your next issue a *good* remedy for *indigestion*?

MRS. — —

Norristown, September 5, 1895.

"Indigestion" is a wide reaching and, consequently, very vague term. In general (we cannot go into particulars, and if our correspondent wants them she must go to a book on domestic practice), it may be stated that *Nux vomica* is the remedy for indigestion, resulting from drinking liquors or coffee. *Pulsatilla* when different kinds of food eaten do not agree with each other. *Antimonium crudum* when there is a sick stomach and white tongue. *Byronia* when patient is cold, chilly, constipated. *Hepar sulph.* when stomach is easily disordered, notwithstanding a regular mode of life. The foregoing hints are taken from Hering's *Domestic Physician*, where full details may be found.

WARTS.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Dear Sir: If there be any cure for warts on the fingers, I would like to know it. I am exceedingly annoyed, and have been for years, with these excrescences, covering my fingers, growing under and around the nails and appearing even in the palm of the hand. I have been taking *Thuja* 30 weekly for three months, but have obtained no relief. They are of a dry and granulated character, are brittle and break easily and resemble somewhat (in miniature of course) the cauliflower. At night bed heat makes them burn with a painful and irritating sensation. If there be any remedy or any treatment that

promises cure, I would be obliged if you would publish it in the ENVOY, of which I am an attentive reader.

Very truly yours, H. R. E.

New York, September 7, 1895.

Turning again to Father Hering's *Domestic Physician*, we quote: "There is always a risk in cauterizing or cutting warts; for, although it may frequently be done without apparent injury, dangerous consequences sometimes ensue, especially to children and old people. Warts will very frequently disappear, when fleshy or seedy, after *Causticum* or *Natrum mur.*; when they are flat, hard and brittle, upon taking *Antimonium crudum;* when upon the fingers, *Dulcamara;* when on the sides of the fingers, *Calcarea carb.*"

Verdi, in his *Home Treatment*, simply recommends the soaking of cotton in the mother tincture of *Thuja* and binding it on the wart during the night, and at the same time the internal administration of *Calc. carb.*

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through your valuable paper which book is the most practical, best and reliable for a layman to learn how to treat sicknesses according to homœopathy, and which according to Electro-homœopathy? and oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1895.

Laurie & McClatchey's *Homœopathic Domestic Medicine*, which includes treatment, materia medica and repertory, is the completest work on homœopathy we know, especially for beginners.

As for "Electro-homœopathy" we know nothing about it.

ALCOHOL AND OPIUM.

I notice in the September number of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY a clipping from the *Medical News*, as follows: "Alcohol, in spite of the evil it does, has certain uses, and is steadily winning its way back to the table of our educated classes. * * * And now even a royal commission has asserted that the use of opium by the inhabitants of India has a rational hygienic basis, and is not merely one of the 'horrors of heathenism.'"

If alcohol has any *uses* that cannot be obtained by other harmless agents I have never been able to discover them, although I have given the subject an impartial investigation.

"If the educated classes" would bear in mind the experiments made by Dr. Richardson, of London, forty or fifty years ago they would expel alcohol from their sideboards and tables. He found that by taking an ounce of brandy, and repeat it every hour, he could increase his pulse from fifty to sixty beats per minute above the normal, while his temperature was lowered half a degree below the normal, thus showing that while his pulse and nervous system were being excited to an abnormal pitch he was slowly dying, as was shown by the fall of his temperature; or, in other words, the experiment showed that the brandy was an organic depressant instead of a stimulant. A real stimulant is one that arouses organic function, which alcohol does not do.

It seems to me that if the people only knew these facts they would discard alcoholic liquors in every form. It is a great mystery to me why the medical profession will continue to prescribe alcohol when we have other agents that can take its place, and are free from the danger and evil effects of alcohol.

The use of alcohol coagulates the albumen of the brain, and thus by hardening that organ infants and children become feeble minded and adults become imbeciles in proportion to the amount they consume.

Opium has a similar effect upon the brain as that of alcohol, and hence the royal commission did not know what it was talking about when it said "that the use of opium by the inhabitants of India has a rational hygienic basis."

After a careful scientific test of the effects of alcohol and opium on the system, as shown by Dr. Richardson and others, no one can truthfully say that they are harmless. Neither are consumed by digestion, and may be detected in the breath and tissues, hence their deleterious effects may be traced to and upon the vital organs.

If we take two glasses of albumen, and add a solution of morphine to one, and alcohol to the other, we notice that the contents of both glasses are coagulated, thus showing their effects upon the albumen of the brain. By hardening the brain both will gradually lessen the force of mentality, and as a rule those who habitually use them can never reach that high standard of intellectuality that they could have attained if they had never used either. The final result will be imbecility and death from their continued use.

I know from an experience of over thirty-six years' practice that patients, and all others, are far better off without alcohol. I have never prescribed it in my practice as long as there was any hope of the patient's recovery. The only benefit I have ever found from its use is to smooth the patients pathway to the grave by its anodyne or anæsthetic effects. I only prescribe opium in the IX after all else fails to relieve the patient.

When a homœopath tells me that he cannot get along without a hypodermic syringe and alcohol, then I know that he is not well versed in the materia medica; I care not what his pretensions are to medical lore. I might forgive him if he would confess that he uses the hypodermic syringe because he is too lazy to study his materia medica and diagnose the remedies.

I am aware that I am looked upon as a crank on this subject. I am, however, proud of the title, for the world is kept moving by cranks. I have the satisfaction of knowing that my practice has been such that I have never made an opium eater or a drunkard, and I have never killed anyone by hypodermic injection, for I have never given one in my life.

ADAM GIVEN, M. D.

Louisville, Ky.

We headed our clipping from the *News* "Ups and Downs," and put it in to show the ever fluctuating views in the medical world outside of Homœopathy.

The ENVOY is not open to discuss the various "problems" that ever and anon agitate parts of the world, but it may not be amiss here to state that in our opinion the root of all the ills undoubtedly associated with alcoholic drinks lies rather in the individual than in the material produced by fermentation or distillation. In other words, it is excess that causes the injury, and the cause of the excess

rests in the person committing it. As a matter of undisputable fact, man, with *very* few exceptions, from the days of Noah down to the present day, has used some form of stimulant, or narcotic, and it seems a little unreasonable to berate these for the evils they produce when used to excess. Tea, coffee and even the best food used to excess will produce physical ills quite as bad, though not so disagreeable to the sight, as alcoholic drinks. In fact, excess in abstinence, paradoxical as it appears, seems to cause physical degeneration. There is a curious collection of figures taken from the report of a committee appointed in England some years ago to investigate the effects of alcoholic drinks on the physical system, that ever and anon appear in the daily papers, here and there, which figures are, it is said, confirmed by the life insurance companies of that country, that at least seem to confirm the statement that excessive abstinence is a physical evil. Without going into detail, we may state that these figures, based on many thousand cases, show that the temperate users of alcoholic drinks live longest; careless drinkers, who will drink rather freely though not to intoxication at one time and then stop for awhile —we should judge that they were those who drink for companionship sake and not for the love of liquor—come next; drunkards follow these, and the total abstainers are at the foot of the list with the shortest lives.

Anything in the world may be carried to such excess as to be an evil, and true reform can only be advanced as this truth is recognized.

THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Jaundice, Gallstones, Enlargement, Tumors and Cancer and their treatment. By J. Compton Burnett, M. D. Second, revised and enlarged edition. 244 pages. Cloth, $1.00, *net*; by mail, $1.06. Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel. 1895.

Every victim of liver should read this book, because, in its pages, he may find means for relief from those horrors that always accompany diseases located in the hepatic region. The first edition was unusually popular and the second should be more so, for it is enlarged by the addition of fifty-eight pages of new matter. Dr. Burnett is a firm believer in Homœopathy, but he also believes in extending the great law in new fields—in this book, especially in the domain of what he terms "organ remedies." An "organ remedy" is one that has a direct action on some particular organ of the body. In this book he has gathered the organ remedies of the liver—a dozen or more—described their use and the indications calling for them, at the same time illustrating their action by numerous clinical cases. Here is one of them:

A lady of seventy, stout and given to very little exercise, came under my observation, and on examination I found her severe and frequent right-sided pains were due to a swelled liver, which was tender on pressure. Skin and conjunctivæ subicteric, motions containing but very little bile; urine, on the contrary, loaded with it. She was at the seaside, and this it was, she said, that had upset her liver. Tongue coated, giddy, low-spirited, pulse intermittent, insomnia, lethargic, loss of appetite, fear of death.

Chelidonium majus, in small material doses, resulted in complete recovery in ten days, when she returned home with a regular pulse, clear eyes and skin, and all the functions normal, and very decidedly of opinion that life, even at seventy years of age, is not at all a bad thing.

It may be stated here, that the dose of an organ remedy like *Chelidonium* is from one to five drops of the mother tincture. Elsewhere he says:

I might tell of a lady who had severe and long lasting jaundice, and who was speedily cured by *Chelidonium*, and of a notable number of other cases of liver affections cured by it, but it is needless. What I have already narrated will suffice.

But this is by no means the only remedy for liver ills, though, perhaps, the greatest. Among others treated of in the book, and not in routine practice, are: *Bellis per.*, *Brassica mur.*, *Carduus mar.*, *Chelone glabra*, *Cholesterin*, *Euonymin*, *Helianthus annus*, *Leptandra Vir.*, *Myrica cer.*, and many others. The book is printed on very fine paper, making it a delight to read it.

OLIVE OIL AND ITS USES.—Prof. Locke recommends the daily use of olive oil to lead workers, and as a substitute for cod liver oil in phthisis pulmonalis where there is colliquative sweating and when it can be digested by them.

Olive oil should become a prominent part of the diet of a patient who is below par as far as physical heat is concerned. It can be used freely and often upon salads, and as a dressing for tomatoes and sardines. Vinegar can be eaten with it. Pickled olives can be substituted for other pickles upon the bill of fare of the individual whose ailment demands that he take a fatty diet. Olive oil occupies a prominent place as a local application to bites and stings of insects, as a lubricant for instruments, etc., and as an antidote to corroding poisons.

One cannot exercise too much care in the purchase of olive oil, as so much of the article in the market is adulterated, or compounded of other oils, such as cotton-seed, etc. If you are not a judge, buy of a druggist upon whose word you can rely.—*Eclectic Medical Journal.*

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